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SAMPAN

City Council District Races

District Nine Candidates

District Two Candidates



The SAMPAN conducted an informal poll of Chinese residents of Allston-Brighton to learn which issues are of most concern to them. The eight certified candidates for the City Council District Nine race were provided with the results and asked to take a stand on each issue.

Of these candidates, Jean Farrell, Richard M. Izzo, Jerome P. MacDonald, John F. Melia, and Helene Solomon did not reply. The remaining candidates, George Franklin, Joseph H. Hogan Jr., and Brian J. MacLaughlin, responded. [Because the format of the responses submitted by Franklin and Hogan did not correspond to that of the poll results, excerpts were taken from their replies and matched with issues to which they appeared to speak most closely.]

The following are the poll results, with percentages showing how often each issue was raised, along with the candidates' answers, presented in alphabetical order.

IF YOU ARE ELECTED CITY COUNCILOR FOR DISTRICT NINE, WHAT SPECIFIC STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING ISSUES FACING THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN THE ALLSTON-BRIGHTON NEIGHBORHOOD?

CRIME/SAFETY [58.8%]

- There is a need to clean up Harvard Avenue where there are too many bars and nightclubs which lead to a lot of fights on the streets.
- Safety in the area has generally deteriorated. There are frequent break-ins, thefts and muggings.
- The residents repeatedly experience public disturbances such as the turning of the stereo to its full volume by neighboring apartments.
- There are not enough street lights in many of the residential areas which make the streets unsafe at night.

FRANKLIN: Rather than answer your questions separately I wish to tell you that I heartily agree with all your concerns about this area.

As a city councilor I will first have to learn just what a councilor can do. Once that is done I will work hard at correcting the inequities that we have found so that we can make this place a well ordered area to work and live in in peace and safety.

I have found the Asiatic population to be industrious and self sufficient. Asians are the type who look for opportunity to make their own way in this country. This is the old fashioned way that Americans used to do things.

The most important thing between people is communication. This can be helped by establishing evening classes in the neighborhood schools so that Asians and others could develop a working command of the English language.

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The SAMPAN conducted an informal poll of Chinatown/South Cove residents and workers to learn which issues are of most concern to the community. The five certified candidates for the City Council District Two race were provided with the results and asked to take a stand on each issue.

Of these candidates, Ali J. Fiumedro replied, but did not address any of the issues raised. The remaining candidates, Christopher F. Hayes, James M. "Jim" Kelly, Stephen M. Palmer, and Michael Taylor, responded. [Because the format of the response submitted by Palmer did not correspond to that of the poll results, excerpts were taken from his reply and matched with issues to which they appeared to speak most closely.]

The following are the poll results, with percentages showing how often each issue was raised, along with the candidates' answers, presented in alphabetical order.

IF YOU BECOME THE CITY COUNCILOR FOR DISTRICT TWO, WHAT SPECIFIC STEPS WILL YOU TAKE TO ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING ISSUES FACING THE CHINATOWN/SOUTH COVE NEIGHBORHOOD?

HOUSING [69%]

- There is a critical shortage of housing in the community, especially for low/moderate income families.
- Insufficient housing has led to unreasonable rent hikes, making it increasingly unaffordable for families who need to live in the community because of cultural and language barriers to remain here.

HAYES: As a city councilor I would work to develop a long-range housing policy that would provide protection for both tenants and landlords. We need decent, safe, affordable housing for all of Boston's residents. I would encourage efforts to increase the supply of low and moderate-income housing with particular attention to the needs of the elderly and families. I support programs that emphasize home ownership for the nontraditional owner—including condos, co-ops, homesteading, and sweat equity programs. I support programs to improve public housing, making it safe and habitable. I support programs to encourage rehabilitation of existing housing that is now abandoned but structurally sound, and I support rehabilitation of existing nonresidential buildings to be converted to housing. I support responsible and innovative proposals for the development of new housing in Boston's neighborhoods, such as Councilor Bruce Bolling's recent proposal to link new housing development with major new commercial development projects downtown.

KELLY: The shortage of affordable

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Things to Know about the Elections

WHO CAN VOTE.

- Persons 18 years or older
- U.S. Citizen
- Boston resident

WHERE TO REGISTER TO VOTE.

- Election Department
Boston City Hall
Government Center
Tel: 725-4635
- Must provide proof of residency such as a utility bill

REGISTRATION DEADLINES.

- Must have registered by September 21 to be eligible to vote in the preliminary elections
- Must register to vote by October 26 to be eligible to vote in the final elections.

ELECTION DATES.

- Preliminary elections for mayoral, school committee, and city council offices: Tuesday, October 11
- Final elections for mayoral, school committee, and city council offices: Tuesday, November 15.

VOTING PROCEDURE.

- Mayor: Vote for one candidate. The two candidates with the most votes will proceed to the final elections
- City Council: Vote for one candidate to represent your district and four at-large (citywide) candidates. The two candidates with the most votes in each district and the eight candidates with the most votes citywide will proceed to the final elections.
- School Committee: Same as the city council.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Chinatown, TNEMC Agreement

By Gloria Chun

A deal has been made.

Chinatown is \$800,000 richer for it. Tufts University and the New England Medical Center (NEMC) get the nod from the Chinese community and its support for four projects in the South Cove Urban Renewal area.

As one negotiator for Chinatown put it, Tufts and NEMC have bought non-opposition. Did the community win or lose? Was the community bought out... or was Tufts and the New England Medical Center exploited?

What is the price for non-opposition?

The story of the "deal," signed on September 15 by Tufts University President Jean Mayer, NEMC President Jerome Grossman, and Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) President Bill Chin, is a long story.

Episodes of the weaving of that deal have been the focus for numerous articles in the SAMPAN.

It is for Chinatown a lesson in patience, a symbol of political maturity that speaks to the necessity and success of broad community participation and involvement. It is learning to combine pragmatic "bargaining" and political leveraging with ideals.

It is a story of David and Goliath, and how Chinatown, which has been under intense



Jerome Grossman, president of the New England Medical Center, and Bill Chin, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, sign the Memorandum of Understanding as Henry T. Wilson, spokesperson for Tufts Health Sciences Center, looks on. The signing ceremony, which made the agreement between the medical center, university, and Chinese community official, took place September 15 at Shawmut Bank headquarters. The bank will hold in escrow \$600,000 provided by Tufts to the Chinese community to build housing. [Photo by Doris Sue Wong]

pressure by nearby theatre district conversion, Downtown Crossing/Lafayette Place development, and the mammoth Tufts University and the medical center, is struggling to stay alive.

Here are the critical facts:

- There are three parties to the deal: The university which wants to build a Health Science and Education Building at 145 Harrison Ave., the New England Medical Center which has three renovation/rehabilitation projects on the docket at 15 and 35 Kneeland, and the Magnetic Resonance Imaging Center on Washington Street, and the CCBA.

The CCBA is the New England Consolidated Benevolent

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Community Reaction to Announcement

By Lydia Lowe

A press conference September 12 announced a resolution between Tufts University, New England Medical Center (NEMC), and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) with great enthusiasm, but mixed reactions from the Chinese community followed.

The agreement allows Tufts to continue plans for the \$23 million Health Science Education Building (HSEB) on Harrison Avenue. Scheduled to be signed September 15 by the three parties, the agreement also endorses NEMC's renovation of 15 and 35 Kneeland Street and a new Magnetic Resonance Imaging Building on Washington Street.

In exchange, the Chinese community will receive \$800,000 toward its housing, job training, and educational needs via CCBA. Tufts and NEMC will give \$300,000 each to CCBA toward purchasing a building at 50 Herald Street. Currently occupied by NEMC, the building will be used for housing development. NEMC will contribute \$100,000 to job training programs for Chinatown residents and will begin new on-call interpreter services. An additional \$100,000 from Tufts will provide scholarships to Asian American students.

Television cameras glinted in the midday sun as a small crowd of reporters and community leaders gathered at the 50 Herald Street site. Henry Wilson, spokesperson for the HSEB, opened the press conference. "This occasion is a very happy one," said Wilson, the Mass Pike traffic rumbling in the background.

CCBA President Billy Chin thanked the mayor for understanding the Chinatown community's problems of housing and jobs. Chin said the agree-

ment marked "a new era of cooperation between the institutions and the Chinese community."

"We have brought a protracted and pesky problem to a happy conclusion" were the words of Dr. Jean Mayer, Tufts University president. He added that the HSEB will be the most modern medical facility in the world.

NEMC Vice President for Administration David Trowell expressed his delight at the resolution. "We are looking forward to a new era in developing the downtown area," said Trowell. "And we hope to contribute in a positive fashion to both jobs and housing needs." Also expressing satisfaction with the new agreement were Boston Redevelopment Authority Deputy Director Richard Garber and Edward Martin, a representative from Senator Kennedy's office.

In the question and answer session which followed, one reporter asked Billy Chin, "Why is it so satisfactory to trade four buildings for one?" Chin responded that the community is both conservative and realistic about what can be accomplished. Another question was whether the new buildings would provide jobs to Chinatown. Tufts President Mayer replied that they would, but that no specific numbers are available. The press conference closed with Wilson explaining the "two small hurdles" which remain before the plan goes into effect. Positive recommendations by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the Zoning Board of Appeals are expected as a matter of course.

Chinatown Coalition

Reactions varied among other Chinatown groups which were part of the coalition, formed last

February to propose community solutions to redevelopment issues. Regina Lee of the Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force was a member of the negotiating team which drew up the agreement, along with architect Lawrence Cheng and five members of the CCBA.

Lee stated that "the process of negotiations was a tremendous victory for the community" in that it forced Tufts and NEMC to negotiate seriously with the Chinatown groups. The fact the CCBA took the lead but invited others to participate in negotiations reflected a growing political maturity in the community, said Lee.

Regarding the content of the agreement, she remarked that "the majority of the coalition feels it's the best agreement we can get." More significant than the monetary figure, according to Lee, was the institutions' commitment to a joint planning process for future Master Plan and development questions after 1985.

Michael Liu, of the Chinatown Peoples Progressive Association, expressed dissatisfaction with the negotiating process. "Chinatown got something and Tufts got something. But we gave an awful lot to Tufts, and it might have been possible to get more if more of the community had been involved." Liu added that members of the Chinatown coalition will suggest a monitoring system for the use of the \$800,000.

Francis "Pancho" Chang, Executive Director of the South Cove Community Health Center, noted that many questions remain, such as the purchase price for the land and details of employment, housing, and educational projects. He observed that the interests within the community were complex. "Is it going to be good for the

community in the long run? We'll have to wait and see," said Chang. Also in the coalition were the Chinese American Civic Association and the Quincy School Community Council.

Jobs, Housing, Education

How will the agreement affect daily lives in the Chinatown community? That seemed to be a spontaneous question among youth, tenants, and workers. Benson Chau, a senior at Latin High School, was cautious in his reaction. "If it benefits Chinatown, then that's good. But if it benefits now, and five or 10 years from now there's no benefits, then it's a bad mistake," said Chau. "I heard that Chinatown was a lot bigger years ago."

Gloria Soo Hoo is a youth worker and herself a student. "They're giving us money for scholarships, and that's good," she told SAMPAN. "But we need the buildings more than anything. We need space. We need room." She noted that \$800,000 was a small sum for an institution like Tufts.

Mui Yu worked in a garment factory at 15 Kneeland Street, before NEMC's plans began displacing her and 800 other workers. She complains that the new worksite is too far away. Since last year, Yu has applied for positions at Tufts, NEMC, and the Floating Hospital. "They tell me there's no job," she said. "They just ask me what kind of background have I got? I say, 'What kind of background you want?'" Yu noted that the employment, housing, and educational needs of the community are great, and that \$800,000 is not much. "Chinatown has a lot of poor people," she said. "We have to make sure the money is used for them."

SAMPAN

Editor-in-Chief:
Gloria Chun

Managing Editor:
Doris Sue Wong

Chinese Section Editor:
Betty Hok-Ming Lam

Contributing Writers:
Sik Tai Ang, Phil Chew,
S.C. Chu, Gloria Chun, Tom
Chung, S.N. Ho, Fred Wei-
Han Houn, Betty Hok-Ming
Lam, Y.S. Law, Lydia Lowe,
Edward McInnis, Zhi-Yang
Tse, Roy J. Watson, Jr.,
Doris Sue Wong, Albert K.
Yee, Anna Wong Yee

Translators:
Betty Hok-Ming Lam, Larry
Young

Design and Layout/
English Section:
Gloria Chun, Dana P. Wong,
Doris Sue Wong, Irene
Wong

Design and Layout/
Chinese Section:
Betty Hok-Ming Lam

Circulation Manager:
Edward McInnis

Distribution Fulfillment:
Henry Leong

Subscription Fulfillment:
CACA Staff

Special Assistance:
Gloria Chun, Betty Wong

Printer:
Charles River Publishing

Typesetting/English
Section:
Cathy Lee, Nancy
Matsumoto

Typesetting/Chinese
Section:
New Chinese Photo-Type
Co.

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Association which is identified in the contract as the principal umbrella organization in Chinatown.

Members of the negotiating team are all CCBA appointments and included: Bill Chin, Frank Chin, Paul Chan, Peter Chan, lawyer William D. Chin, Lawrence Cheng, and Regina Lee.

• The four projects above require some form of either zoning board or other city

agency approval. The university's eight-story Health Sciences and Education Building (HSEB) has been held up by the zoning board primarily due to Chinatown community opposition. Significant federal dollars for the building are at stake, as well as increasing costs while the project is delayed.

• In exchange for community support, support in the form of letters of endorsement, representation at public hearings speaking in support of the four projects named above, and en-

couraging broad community support, the university and medical center agree to provide a package of "goodies." These include:

1) \$600,000 will be placed in an escrow account in the Shawmut Bank for future use by the CCBA for housing. Tufts University has a lease with the city and the option of purchasing the SCM Building at 50 Herald Street. The monies can be applied toward purchase of the building or, if the CCBA chooses not to purchase the building, the monies can be applied toward another building but it must be used "only to increase availability of adequate housing within Chinatown and its immediate environs."

2) The New England Medical Center (NEMC) will contract with the CCBA or its nominee(s) to conduct job training and/or education programs for the Asian community. NEMC will fund these contracts at a level of \$100,000. The negotiating committee is expected to continue discussions with NEMC to identify jobs within the hospital that lend themselves to training/education programs that may be conducted in the community.

No decision has yet been made about the details of the job and/or education program nor has there been a decision about which Chinatown agency will conduct the program.

3) The parties of the Memorandum of Understanding agree to meet as needed to discuss and to review the Tufts and NEMC Master Plan and boundary questions affecting facilities of Tufts and NEMC within the Chinatown vicinity. Both Tufts and NEMC agree to design presentations to CCBA at the early stages of project development, and at the request of the CCBA, to take these plans to the community for broad community participation.

4) Tufts and NEMC "recognize the importance and value of the services provided to the Chinese community" by three agencies: Quincy School Community Council and the Chinatown Land and Housing Development Task Force both at 34-36 Oak Street, and the Boston Chinese Youth Essential Services at 199 Harrison Avenue.

The three agencies over the years have been threatened with eviction notices and fears of loss of agency space in the disputed buildings. Under the agreement, Tufts and NEMC "recognize the difficulties faced by these agencies in securing suitable facilities...and that the high cost of relocation represents an extreme hardship..." NEMC agrees not to use the 34-36 Oak and 199 Harrison Avenue site and buildings until the respective agencies are able to "permanently relocate to other sites of a similar nature" and NEMC agrees to maintain rents at "similar levels" currently enjoyed by the agencies.

5) Tufts University will establish under an escrow account a Chinatown "community scholarship fund" for financial aid (in the form of grants or loans) to qualified students attending Tufts for a tutorial/assistance, merits and/or licenses prior to admission to Tufts. The CCBA will have responsibility for the administration of the fund.

Tufts University also agrees to increase its recruiting efforts of Asian American students within the Chinatown/South End and Allston/Brighton areas. This effort will also include assistance programs of orientation and counselling for high school students in those areas.

6) NEMC will provide 24-hour on-call interpreter services within the medical center.

7) Tufts will make its auditorium in the to-be-constructed HSEB available for use by the community.



HEALTH, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION BUILDING (HSEB)

The plan involves the development of a new eight-story, 130-foot high building at 145 Harrison Avenue next to the St. James Church.

Construction on the HSEB has been held up pending Zoning Board of Appeal approval due to community protest. The Board, along with the Boston Redevelopment Authority, had specifically asked Tufts University to cooperate with the community on its development plans.

The HSEB calls for a pedestrian bridge over Monsignor Shea Road to connect the building with the Dental Tower. A portion of floors four through seven will extend out over Harvard Street.

The building will contain a new library, administrative and classroom space, multi-media equipment, and an auditorium.

A Tufts University project.

[Photo by Doris Sue Wong]



15 KNEELAND STREET

Rehabilitation and renovation is planned. Construction is expected to begin between March and June 1984 and take 15 to 18 months. The building will be used for general medical research with an emphasis on research on the nature and prevention of diseases. The projects will include: cancer research, blood diseases, infection diseases, immunology, birth defects, and degenerative diseases.

Two-thirds of the building will be actual laboratory areas, and the rest will be office space, libraries, and conference rooms. A small animal facility may be located in the basement.

15 Kneeland Street, along with 35 Kneeland, is one of two buildings housing many garment manufacturing companies which employ large numbers of Chinese women. The city and Chinese community representatives have been working with the displaced companies to relocate elsewhere in the city.

Review of the renovation plans by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and approval for conditional use by the Zoning Board of Appeal are required.

A New England Medical Center project.

[Photo by Doris Sue Wong]



35 KNEELAND STREET

Full renovation of the building is planned. The total gutting of the structure is expected to take place over a three to five year period, beginning about January 1, 1984 and continuing through 1988.

The building will be used for administrative offices and to house a data processing and computer center. An Image Analysis Laboratory is also planned for one of the floors.

The renovation requires Boston Redevelopment Authority review and approval and a special permit from the city.

A New England Medical Center project.

[Photo by Doris Sue Wong]



MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING CENTER

This project calls for an one-story building currently slated to be underground on a site bound by the Floating Hospital, Wang Center for the Performing Arts, U.S.D.A. Human Nutrition Research Center, and Washington Street. Construction start is scheduled for December 1983 and will take eight months for completion.

The structure will house a new type of diagnostic imaging equipment called a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance [NMR] unit which will be used for studies. The NMR unit employs microwaves to produce pictures with anatomic detail without using radiation. It is expected that initial research will show the NMR unit will be effective in diagnostic evaluations of heart attacks, senile dementia, drugs and nutritional programs in the treatment of aging disorders, and treatment of brain tumors.

The Boston Redevelopment Authority must review and approve the plans for the building.

A New England Medical Center project.

[Photo by Phyllis Graber Jensen]



SCM BUILDING

Tufts University currently is leasing and has an option to purchase the building at 50 Herald Street from the city. As part of the memorandum of understanding signed with Tufts and the New England Medical Center, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association may take over the university's option to purchase in order to build housing on the site for the Chinese community.

[Photo by Doris Sue Wong]

All agreements are terminated if, for any of the four projects, a permit, license, or approval is denied "wholly on the basis of opposition" by the community or lack of active support. Tufts and the medical

center agree to "diligently" seek necessary approvals, permits and/or licenses prior to January 1, 1985.

Details of the Memorandum

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Educational Concerns in the Chinese Community

By Anna Wong Yee

Education always ranks as highest priority in Chinese families. Chinese parents believe high academic achievement not only brings glory to the family name, it also guarantees a better life than their own to the next generation.

Chinese parents have always respected their children's teachers and principals, as they would royalties. In the old days when there was no pay check system, parents would frequently bring gifts and compensations to teachers. They would allow teachers to use mild physical punishment on their children if the need arose. Later, after tuition systems were formed, parents from the middle or low class families would always sacrifice their earthly possessions in order to send the children to a better school or even to hire a private tutor. All these were done because Chinese parents wanted to prepare the children for a brighter and promising future.

Now, years later, either by boat or by plane, either by opportunity or by design, parents of 3,824 Asian students (a majority of them ethnic Chinese) in the Boston Public Schools are confronted with another social system and yet another educational institution.

Before they enroll themselves in an English language class parents always first enroll the children into a public school. Before they know how many streets there are in Chinatown, they first have to know where the school bus stop, the school, the principal's room, the district office, and school headquarters are. Before they know their schedules for studying English and work, they have to know the bus schedule and school calendar. And most of all, they have to remember the names of teachers, principals, counselors, school officials, to communicate with them in English, and to deal directly with each appropriate department one at a time in the American way.

During the past ten years of busing and desegregation, Boston Chinese parents have come to the realization that their participation is needed to provide a smoother transition and adjustment period for their children and there is no one that can help them better than themselves. Thus the waves of parental activism arrived.

In 1974, the first Chinese parents group was formed to protest unfair assignments for Chinese students under the new desegregation plan. With the help of community members, they successfully staged a three-day citywide school boycott. It resulted with the BPS considering adequate provision of Chinese school personnel to facilitate and channel information to Chinese parents. A group of concerned Chinese educators at that time also formed the Massachusetts Chinese Education Committee with the intention of addressing all educational issues relevant to the Chinese community.

After the establishment of the Boston Chinese Bilingual Parent Advisory Council (CBPAC), Citywide Parent Advisory Council, Community District Advisory Council, and Racial Parents Advisory Council in 1978, a core group of parents has remained active to this day. The CBPAC was established under Massachusetts state law, the other three under the federal court ruling against the Boston Public School. (These three have been reorganized into two since 1982.)

For the past five years, CBPAC held many citywide Chinese parent meetings, invited appropriate school personnel for talks, attended meetings with other parents in the city, testified in front of the Boston School Committee to request funds for the influx of immigrants and refugees, monitored transportation problems by collecting data from individual parents, assisted school administrators on screening and evaluation processes, held meetings with the past four school superintendents and two school committee members to voice their needs and address concerns, and held many other activities. With limited support from BPS, these parents have plunged themselves into the democratic currents of American society to fight for the education opportunities due to Chinese students.

For many Chinese parents, the language barrier and lack of understanding of the workings of the Boston school system are the two toughest handicaps. Oftentimes, lack of accurate translation and knowledge of proper school procedures have resulted in prolonged and unnecessary frustrations and disappointment for many.

The upcoming school committee elections will provide Chinese parents, as residents of the City of Boston, once again with the opportunity to make a change for themselves and the Chinese community's future. In the voting booth, they will have the right to vote for five school committee members, four votes for the at-large school committee seats, and another one for the district seat.

In an effort to prepare readers and concerned community members to elect

the most suitable candidates to represent the Chinese community, SAMPAN interviewed five individuals who have shown a great deal of concern on Boston school issues and demonstrated genuine interest in quality public education. One question was asked of each of them:

In your opinion, what qualifications and concerns should a school committee member have?

Excerpts of their responses follow. (The order of the excerpts correspond to the order of interviews.)

Stephanie Fan: Born and raised in Boston; a former teacher and an administrator in the Boston public school system for past 11 years; mother of a boy and a girl.

"I will first find out their motives for running. Why they want to be a Boston School Committee (BSC) member? My concerns are some BSC members in the past who ran for this position wanted to be in the spotlight so they may progress to another office."

"I will ask them what is the parent's role in their public service. 'A truly concerned BSC member (is) out to involve parents as much as possible, to hear their suggestions and make himself or herself available to discuss the issues, because the BSC member is responsible to everybody who is taking to heart (what people are) saying about the schools.'"

"Thirdly, a BSC member must have the sensitivities toward the issues of race, culture, and must be willing to promote the inter-racial and multicultural relationship, must be willing to address the relevant needs. A BSC

member should not foster any hostility."

Fan views these criteria as being equally important in making a good choice for choosing future BSC members. She also expressed that it will greatly help the school committee member's performance if the member himself or herself is also a parent.

Susan Yan Fung: An immigrant from Hong Kong; lived in Dorchester and Mission Hill; mother of two boys and two girls attending Boston public schools.

"A BSC member must have genuine interest in public education, because whatever the policy made will directly influence student's education. Besides constant and careful monitoring of the quality of education, teaching methods, curriculum, a truly interested BSC member will also create a comfortable educational environment for the students by ensuring safety both inside and outside the school facility during the school hours."

"Secondly, public schools were established for educating the youngsters. Therefore the focus should be helping the students better prepare for the future. So they are ready for the adult world." She emphasized that BSC members should give more attention to providing adequate training and guidance to both the career-bound and college-bound students, particularly in the areas of programs and quality education in the Hubert Humphrey Occupational Resource Center. Fung stressed the fact that "since BSC is to make policies and to appropriate money (for the students) if necessary, they

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Powers and Duties of the Boston School Committee

Boston Public Schools (BPS) which boasts more than 370 years of public education service and ranks the oldest public educational system in the U.S.A., is about to add at least nine new school committee members bringing the total to 13—the largest Boston School Committee (BSC) ever.

Currently, there are five seats in the Boston School Committee. They are occupied by Kevin A. McCluskey, current president of BSC; Jean Sullivan McKeigue, who is running for a seat in the next city council; Rita Walsh-Tomasini; John D. O'Bryant, the first black BSC member; and Jean M. McGuire, the second black BSC member in Boston's history. Together, they are serving 56,000 students in 124 schools.

Ever since federal Judge Arthur Garrity made the historical court ruling against the Boston Public School (BPS) for non-compliance with civil rights, the BSC and school administrators have put in extra effort to fulfill their legal responsibilities.

As the most powerful decision-making body in the BPS, the school committee "shall have the supervision and direction of the public schools, and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties in relations to the care and management of school which were exercised and performed by the school committee..." as stated in Chapter 1, Article 15 Paragraph 4 of the City of Boston Code.

The same article also states that BSC "May elect teachers, discharge those

now in office, as well as those hereafter elected. They shall appoint janitors for school-houses, designate their duties, and may discharge them at pleasure..."

In the financial aspect of a school's management, BSC may decide janitor's compensation, as well as those of the teachers. BSC also "may at any time increase the salary of any person in the service of the school department or of any vacant office or position therein if a general appropriation for salary increase is available for payment of such increase..." Currently, the total 1983-1984 Boston Public School budget is \$126 million with a \$24 million supplement.

As public elected officers, BSC members receive no compensation, as Chapter 1 Article 15 paragraph 3 directs. However, the Boston City Council has passed a new legislative bill, entitled Chapter 296 of the Acts of 1982, which allows compensation if the city council so votes. Mr. Winter, the secretary of BSC, told SAMPAN that a request adopted by BSC must be sent to the city council prior to the council's consideration according to the Acts of 1982. He also indicated that there is no preparation for such a request at the present time.

There are two exceptional occasions BSC members may be reimbursed for carrying out official business according to Winter. One is when he or she representing BPS attends out-of-town convention(s), the travel expenses will be covered by the BPS. The other occasion is when dinner expenses are

incurred during a long session; for example, if a meeting lasts from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m., each attending member is entitled to \$8.00 meal expense reimbursement.

The BSC usually meets twice a month at the conference room located on the first floor of 26 Court Street, near Government Center. All BSC meetings are open to the public except the executive sessions. Since 1981, BSC began to hold meetings in the nine different school districts from time to time. This new practice was reviewed favorably by both the parents who are seldom able to make the meetings in downtown and by concerned local community members. The public may find out the agenda, time and place of the next meeting by calling the secretary of BSC, Mr. Winter, at 726-6200.

With former BSC President Jean Sullivan McKeigue's decision to pull out of the school committee race to run for city council, there will be at least nine new members joining the BSC on the first Monday of January 1984. The BSC secretary's office has begun preparing a "New School Committee Member's Handbook, the first of its kind in Boston's history. The handbook intends to provide adequate information of the Boston public schools to all 1984-1985 school committee members. An orientation session presented by the current BSC may be held during the six weeks period between mid-November to the end of the year.

—By Anna Wong Yee



The governor of Taiwan Province, Dr. Teng-hui Lee [center], headed an 11-member goodwill mission delegation to this country seeking to strengthen ties with sister states. The Coordination Council for North American Affairs hosted a welcoming banquet when the group arrived in Boston on August 15. [Photo by Betty Hok-Ming Lam]

Learner's Permit Test Now Available in Foreign Languages

The Registry of Motor Vehicles has reinstituted a policy which permits the administering of written learner's permit examinations in foreign languages.

When making an appointment for a learner's permit test, the applicant should advise Registry officials that he intends to take the test in his native language to ensure that an examination in the requisite foreign language will be available.



The ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Wenji Zhang [left], sitting with the president of the National Association of Chinese Americans, Yao Tsu Li, at an evening banquet held in the ambassador's honor August 16. It was the ambassador's first visit to Boston. [Photo by Simon Choi]

GUEST COMMENTARY

Task Force Members Support Mel King for Mayor

By Regina Lee

The Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force as an organization does not specifically endorse any candidates for public office because of its tax exempt status. This year, individual members of the Task Force have decided, by unanimous acclaim, to express their strong support for Mel King, candidate for mayor of Boston.

Mel King has been a strong supporter of the Task Force for several years. In addition to participating at a community demonstration against the Tufts Human Nutrition Research Center, Mel King has attended several Task Force meetings to lend his ideas and support to the group. Members of the Task Force believe that Mel King's strong stance in favor of rent control laws, condominium conversion bans, neighborhood development and decentralized political power will benefit the majority of low and moderate income residents in Chinatown, and working people in the city of Boston.

Mel King's thirty year record of leadership and public service was another reason for this expression of support by Task Force members. Mel King has been a youth worker, math teacher, director of the Urban League, the founder of many community organizations such as the Boston Peoples Organization and the Black Political Task Force, and is currently associate professor of urban planning at MIT. While he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, a position which he held for ten years, Mel King received a 100% favorable rating from the National Organization of Women (NOW) and the Citizens for Political Participation for his votes on women's rights, environmental protection, education, welfare, governmental reform and other issues. (This is in sharp contrast to the voting records of

Ray Flynn and Dennis Kearney who received 100% negative rating and 10% positive rating respectively from NOW while they were members of the state legislature.) Mel King also initiated the "Boston Jobs for Boston People" program which requires 50% of all city construction jobs to go to Boston residents, 25% for minorities, and 10% for women. In addition, Mel King also proposed and won the fight for district representation, a measure which will

increase minority access to the Boston School Committee and the Boston City Council.

Finally, it is important to point out that Mel King's candidacy is part of the Black civil rights movement of the eighties to elect more minority persons to public office and gain greater access to the political process. Mel King's candidacy follows the tradition of Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young in Atlanta, Richard Hatcher in Gary, Harold Washington in

Chicago, and Wilson Goode in Philadelphia. Task Force members believe that it is in the self-interest of the Asian community to support Black candidates for office. Asians have benefited directly from Black struggles for civil rights, for equal opportunity and affirmative action, for increased minority access to political and economic institutions. Mel King's candidacy should remind us that each time Black people in this country win, we as Asians also win.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Community Members Made Agreement Possible

The agreement between Chinatown and Tufts New England Medical Center (TNEMC) represents a victory for the people of Chinatown in their struggle to maintain Chinatown as a place for working people to live. As with other recent victories, this victory has been primarily a result of the efforts of community people.

Over five years ago, when TNEMC attempted to raze the building at 34 Oak Street to build a parking lot, community opposition blocked that move. Consequently, 34 Oak Street still houses the Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force and the Quincy Community School's Acorn Daycare Center, Adult ESL, Youth ESL and, After School Programs. When TNEMC's purchase of the 15 and 35 Kneeland Street buildings threatened some 600-700 garment factory jobs, it was a group of women garment workers who initiated the two-year struggle to preserve those jobs. Nor can we forget the families who were displaced from their homes at the corner of Harrison and Harvard when TNEMC purchased that land for a library. Their six-month struggle gained them \$4,000 in relocation assistance per

family and began opposition to that particular building. Most recently, a speech by a community resident at the Zoning Board hearing on TNEMC's application to go forward with the library was a key factor in denying the application and forcing TNEMC into the present negotiations.

Building on this history of opposition to TNEMC's expansion, negotiations between Chinatown and TNEMC were begun. Because of its history of supporting all of the struggles above, two members of the Task Force were invited to join the five Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) members directly negotiating with TNEMC. As a result of the negotiations, TNEMC has promised to give Chinatown \$600,000 to buy a nearby site for housing, a job training program for community residents, a recruitment and scholarship program for Chinatown youths to attend Tufts and agreed to a joint committee to oversee the future development of Chinatown.

In the public meeting held on August 30, CCBA agreed that the oversight committee as well as the committees to develop the job training program and to

oversee the scholarship program would be made up of members from the various organizations which have cooperated to strengthen the opposition to TNEMC, namely, the Task Force, Quincy School Community Council, the South Cove Community Health Center, the Chinatown People's Progressive Association, and the Chinese American Civic Association as well as CCBA itself.

The unification of Chinatown to oppose Tufts New England Medical Center is an important step. So is the next step of unification in consolidating and implementing this victory. However, we must still remember, the benefits of this package will never outweigh the heavy costs already paid by the Chinese community. Although we have won a small victory, it is only the ability of the residents and organizations of Chinatown to unite and organize themselves which will allow us to preserve and improve Chinatown.

Regina Lee
Kam Yun Lee
Chinatown Housing and Land
Development Task Force

Quincy School 5th-graders to Participate in Chinese Cultural Education Program

Two hundred years ago China and America first met to trade furs, silver and ginseng for Chinese silk, tea and porcelain. Now, a program sponsored by the China Trade Museum in Milton again unites East and West in a series of educational exchanges. The project, recently awarded funding by the Commonwealth's Magnet Education Program (Chapter 636), brings bilingual Chinese 5th-graders from Boston's Josiah Quincy School together with gifted 6th-graders from Milton's Pierce Middle School. The project, designed by Jane Gaughan, Curator of Education at the China Trade Museum, begins this October and continues throughout the school year, coinciding with the nationwide celebration of the bicentennial of the American-China trade.

The program focuses on Chinese culture and, more specifically, the relationship between China and America during the 18th and 19th centuries. Students will discover the similarities of the two cultures through simple language lessons, holiday celebrations, painting, dance and poetry writing.

The youngsters will meet for eleven five-hour sessions. Three meetings will be at the Pierce Middle School, three at the Josiah Quincy School, three at the China Trade Museum, one at the Asiatic Wing of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and one at the Boston Waterfront.

Each session will include a language lesson, a shared lunch, a Chinese culture lesson and an activity which correlates with the lesson. Language lessons will be conducted in Man-

darin Chinese—a foreign tongue for even the Josiah Quincy School students, most of whom speak the Cantonese dialect. The words and phrases taught will directly correspond to that day's lesson. Beginning with simple Mandarin greetings and name games, students will progress to naming common household objects and items representative of America's trade with China (ship, tea, porcelain, trade). The activities are geared to help students gain familiarity with their own culture and environment as well as one that is strikingly different. They'll compare the bustling inner city with the relatively rural landscape of Milton. This study of landscape will introduce Chinese brush painting. Students will also study nautical maps and then use maps of their own neighborhoods to guide them on short hikes.

Task Force Has New Administrators

The Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force recently announced Carol Lee as its new executive director and Kam Yun Lee as its new associate director.

Former executive directors Marilyn Lee-Tom has moved to Rhode Island and Bet-Har Wong to New York to attend graduate school.

SINGLE PROFESSIONAL CHINESE/AMERICAN FEMALES would like to meet single professional Chinese American males (ages 25-45). Please write a brief note about yourself and mail it along with your phone number and address to: P.O. Box 421, Boston, MA 02146

Essay Contest—What Lies in the Future for Boston?

Beginning with this issue, the Boston Half Piece Society will be sponsoring a student essay contest.

The Society will provide a topic each month to which students can respond in written form. The best two essays for each topic will be printed in the SAMPAN and the authors will

receive awards of \$5 each from the Society.

The Society is made up of Boston public high school students with an interest in writing. The club seeks to encourage students to write and to speak out more often.

The topic for this month: What will Boston be like in the

future? Will people depend more on computers and less on their own human kind? How will people dress? What will the environment be like?

Write an essay of no more than 300 words and tell us: Send your essay by October 14 to: The BHPS, c/o SAMPAN Newspaper, 18 Oxford Street, Boston, MA 02111.

Funds Available for Rehabilitation of Abandoned Residential Buildings

The Boston Neighborhood Development and Employment agency has announced that funds are available through the Abandoned Housing Initiative for the rehabilitation of abandoned residential properties.

Target neighborhoods for the program are: Chinatown, the Fenway, the South End, Charlestown, Roxbury, North Dorchester, Franklin Field, Mattapan, and parts of East Boston, Allston-Brighton, South Boston, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, South Dorchester, and Hyde Park.

The primary objective of the program is to offer financial assistance to developers facing funding gaps that prevent project implementation. Funds are

available for site acquisition, secondary permanent financing, construction financing, and soft costs associated with project development.

Both non-profit organizations and for-profit developers are invited to submit proposals for the funds which will be awarded to viable projects on a competitive basis. Developers must be able to demonstrate that the need for gap financing exists, and that all efforts have been made to secure financing through other private and public funding sources.

The goals of the program are to create low and moderate

income housing by rehabilitating abandoned structures; to preserve the integrity of target neighborhoods by revitalizing the existing housing stock; and to encourage organizations and developers to gain experience in rehabilitating abandoned structures.

Applications for the Abandoned Housing Initiative may be obtained by contacting James Baecker at the NDEA/Office of Housing, 26 West St., Boston, 02111, or by calling 725-3179 or 3180. Preliminary applications for funding are due by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, October 21, 1983.

LOST

Gold twisted bangle bracelet—Aug. 31 in Fayva's Shoe Store, Washington St.—Sentimental value—Reward offered—Call Lillian at 574-2119 between 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Asian Groceries at Discount Prices

Now going on sale at fruit stand at corner of Haywood and Washington Sts. Chinese and Japanese groceries. Noodles, rice wine, teriyake and soy sauce, and more. Everything must go half price while they last.

Jim Kelly's pledge to the residents of the Chinatown/South Cove Neighborhood:

When I am elected to the Boston City Council I will give my immediate attention to the problems that exist within your community.

I will not insult your intelligence by making "election year" promises that I cannot possibly hope to fulfill. I can, however, guarantee that I will do my very best to address the four problems that concern you the most. They are:

HOUSING. The Chinatown/South Cove neighborhood suffers from a lack of available land space. Working with community leaders, we could structure our approach along multiple lines, with the hope that one will be successful.

For example, commercial buildings no longer in use could be converted into low cost housing. In addition, vacated residential properties and empty lots within the community could be acquired for purposes of affordable housing.

JOBS. There is an abundance of talent within the Asian community that should be utilized in both the public and private sector.

As your District City Councillor, I pledge to (A) Use the power of my office to insure that community residents receive a fair share of jobs within city government; (B) Open doors to job training programs in both the private and public workforce; (C) Use my influence as an officer in Sheet Metal Workers-Local 17 to get Asian youth into apprenticeship programs within the building trades.

CRIME/PUBLIC SAFETY. I support increased police manpower by 300-400 uniformed officers. I advocate more walking patrolmen for our neighborhoods. I also would speak in favor of increasing the number of officers assigned to the Drug Unit by 300%.

For too long the authorities have closed their eyes to the illegal activities in and around the Combat Zone. Chinatown, being the abutting neighborhood, has paid a heavy price for this neglect by city officials.

CLEAN STREETS. Clean streets is, or should be, a basic city service that must be guaranteed. This is even more important in the Chinatown neighborhood which has numerous restaurants in a confined area.

I also support placing litter baskets and trash receptacles throughout the business and residential areas to alleviate this problem.



占佳利向華埠南灣

社區居民保證：

我不會因為選舉之即將來臨而作出不能實現的承諾。但我願意向大家保證，全力以赴去解決下列四個閣下最關心的問題：

住屋：

南灣／華埠區缺少適當的土地蓋建住屋，我打算與社區領袖合作，探討各種途徑以謀求一解決屋荒辦法。例如：不再使用的商業樓宇，可改建為低收入住屋。再者，社區內空置的住屋·地段可收買作改建區民經濟所及的住屋。

工作：

亞洲社區內不少有才能的人士，應該多聘於公家或私人企業。身為閣下第二區市議員代表，我保證：

- (A) 運用我市府職位的權力，保證本區居民能公平獲取市政府內的職業機會。
- (B) 為區民打開更多公家和私人職訓計劃之門。
- (C) 運用我身為金屬薄片工人工會（17工會）委員的權力，幫助更多亞裔年青人加入建築行業的學徒訓練計劃。

罪案／治安：

我支持將警力增加三百至四百人，提倡社區應有更多警察巡邏，並贊成將毒品小組之警力增加百分之三百。

長久以來，當局對風化區的活動都視而不見。華埠身為風化區的近鄰亦受到不良之影響，華埠因市議員的漠視而付出了很大的代價。

街道清潔：

市府當局應該提供服務保證本市均有乾淨的街道，尤其以華埠而言在有限的區域內餐館林立，此種市府服務更形重要。

我並支持多設垃圾桶於各商業及住宅區域以減輕問題。

投票選一位了解你們面臨的問題而又有能力解決的問題的候選人。

選占佳利為第二區市議員代表

ELECT

JAMES M. "JIM" KELLY

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL — DISTRICT TWO

**Elect the candidate who is aware of your problems
and has the desire and ability to solve your problems.**

New York Chinatown Workers File Lawsuit to Stop Construction of Condominium

The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) announced August 16 that it has commenced a lawsuit to stop Henry Street Tower, the first luxury housing project to be built in New York City's Chinatown.

The suit was brought by the Chinese Staff and Workers Association, a membership organization of Chinatown restaurant and garment workers, the New York Chinatown History Project, and several residents who live close to the Henry Street Tower site on August 11 to invalidate the Board of Estimate's approval of a special permit for construction of this \$7 million housing project. The suit, *Chinese Staff and Workers Association v. City of New York*, also seeks an injunction against the City and the developer, Henry Street Partners, from issuing a building permit and starting construction on the project.

Henry Street Tower is a proposed 21-story apartment building with 87 condominium units priced at up to \$500,000. It is located at the corner of Henry and Market Streets in the Special Manhattan Bridge District, a special zoning district created by the City in 1981 that is currently under legal attack in the New York Court of Appeals.

The developers of the project is Henry Street Partners, which was formed by Raymond Wu, an insurance broker at New York Life Insurance Company, and Jerome Kerner, William Lubliner and D. Kenneth Patton, all top officers at Helmsley-Spear, Inc., one of New York City's biggest real estate firms.

The suit charges that the City violated the State Environmental Quality Review Act by

failing to prepare an environmental impact statement for the project. Under state law, City agencies must prepare such statements whenever a proposed project "may have a significant impact on the environment." The plaintiffs claim that Henry Street Tower will have substantial negative impacts on the neighborhood, such as increasing land values

and rents, adding to the population density of an already overcrowded neighborhood, and overpowering several New York City landmarks in the area, including the First Chinese Presbyterian Church directly across from the project site.

Charles Lai, a plaintiff in the suit, said "There is an urgent need for decent and affordable housing in Chinatown. Luxury

developments, such as Henry Street Tower, clearly do not meet this need and instead will drive out low- and moderate-income tenants and small businesses who can no longer afford escalating rents."

In addition, the suit charges that the City illegally accepted \$500,000 from the developer in return for granting the special permit. According to the restric-

tive declaration signed by the City and Henry Street Partners, the developer is required to give the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development \$500,000 to "rehabilitate or otherwise subsidize low and moderate income housing in the special district." Plaintiffs claim they were de-

Continued on page 19

IMMIGRATION LAW

An Initial Look at Immigration

By Roy J. Watson, Jr.

The United States is a nation composed almost entirely of immigrants. From the very beginning, it has struggled to try to balance the conflict between being a nation whose strength can be directly traced to the sweat and hard labor of the many immigrants who came to forge a new life, and the very real human desire to preserve the wealth of the nation for those who are already here. The founders of the nation originally seemed to welcome anyone willing to help settle the vast wilderness of this newly independent nation. However, following an initial period that is most notable for the general absence of restrictive legislation, in 1882 Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act signaling a major shift in national policy towards racial restrictions and quotas that ultimately helped to shape and influence the laws that govern immigration today.

This column will seek to examine in detail various aspects of the current immigration regulations as well as provide timely and accurate information regarding any new changes. Each issue will discuss one specific aspect of the immigration regulations to eventually provide a framework for trying to understand the complex laws regulating entry into the United States. We welcome any comments or suggestions that readers may offer regarding issues of interest.

Any meaningful discussion of Immigration Law must begin with a clear understanding as to the difference between immigrants and non-immigrants. The former are individuals who seek to reside permanently in the United States. The Immigration Service classifies these individuals as Permanent Residents, and they are issued "green cards" (they are no longer green) as proof of their status. This status will be discussed in greater detail at a later time, but it is sufficient here to recognize that this status is employment authorized, is of unlimited duration and affords the holder the right

to petition for permanent residence for certain immediate family members.

Non-immigrants are persons who enter the United States for a specific purpose, and who intend to depart at the conclusion of their authorized stay. Because of their special importance, several of the categories will be individually discussed at a later date. Generally speaking, these groups cover everything from crewmen and persons simply passing through the United States, to special classes of investors and traders who may remain indefinitely. Non-immigrant visas are of special importance to persons from countries (or territories such as Hong Kong) who have severe backlogs in the number of immigrant visas available to them. These questions will be individually discussed in future issues, and every effort will be made to provide clear explanations of the limits and requirements for each category.

One major aspect of the practice of immigration law is misinformation. Many people come in who are knowledgeable about some of the regulations that favorably relate to their case, but are not aware of other regulations that are unfavorable. We often call this type of misinformation an immigration myth. We will try to selectively address a different myth in each column. For example, a common myth is that an individual can immigrate to the United States if they invest a minimum of \$40,000 in a business that employs at least one United States citizen. In fact, there is a regulation that permits an individual to apply for an immigrant visa status based on an investment of at least \$40,000. However, there are no visas available in the visa category designated for these individuals, and unless there is a change in the law they are not expected to become available in the lifetime of any adult living today!

Roy J. Watson, Jr. is an attorney concentrating in immigration law.

70 YEARS YOUNG IN 1984

SOUTH COVE YMCA

AFTER SCHOOL CENTER

The South Cove YMCA will launch its 70th anniversary celebration by offering a well-funded and structured After School Center.

The Center will be located at 54 Tyler Street and will serve children 7 to 11 years old Mondays through Fridays from 2:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. The Center will begin operating October 3.

The cost will be \$25 per child per week, or \$35 per child per week with snacks.

For information, Call the YMCA at 426-1313.

明年即邁入七十週年

華人青年會

課後托兒中心

華人青年會為慶祝其七十週年紀念快將到來，特舉辦一個課後托兒中心，以減少雙職工父母在工作時間，對兒童的顧慮。

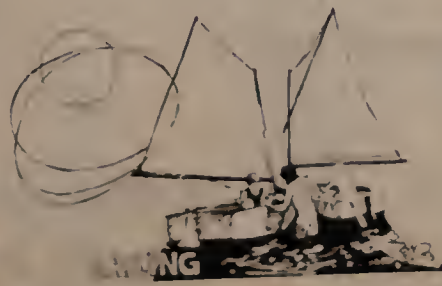
本會的托兒中心位於泰勒街五十四號，歡迎七至十一歲的兒童報名參加。

開辦日期：十月三日。

托兒時間：星期一至星期五，下午二時半至六時。

費用：25元（無小吃） 35元（有小吃）

欲知詳情，請電本青年會。電話：426-1313



STAYING WELL

A Brief Overview of Preventive Medicine

By Albert K. Yee, M.D.

Many people seek medical attention only when they are sick or have symptoms and do not see doctors when they are feeling well. The reasons for this are many and range from the inaccessibility of ultra-specialized medical institutions to the frequent high cost of medical care. Most importantly, however, is that the health profession has not succeeded convincingly in promoting the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease to the general public. I hope to give a brief overview on the topic of preventive medicine and to make a few general suggestions in this area as it relates to patient care.

Ethically speaking, the prevention of sickness is better than the treatment of disease, but certain assumptions are made and certain criteria should be met before any preventive measures are considered effective and efficient. Some of these criteria are as follows:

- 1) The disease is major and affects a significant number of people;
- 2) There are methods available to detect the disease at an early stage;
- 3) There is good treatment available at this early stage;
- 4) The treatment is successful and benefits the patient;
- 5) The tests and treatment are reasonably well accepted by the general public;
- 6) That all of the above is cost effective in the overall scheme of health care costs.

Depending on the specific health conditions being considered, some of these assumptions are solidly supported by facts and scientific studies whereas others are supported only by opinions, common sense, and medical tradition. Examples will be given to better illustrate some of these points and to highlight some controversial areas.

If one accepts the concept that preventive medicine works, how does one participate in such a program? Fortunately, many people are already participating in various aspects of preventive medicine. This is best illustrated by breaking down prevention into three forms—primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Primary prevention involves the identification of the possible cause(s) of a disease and modifying these causes in such a way so the disease has less chance of ever occurring. A good example of this is cigarette smoking and its strong relationship to various forms of cancer (lung, nose and throat, esophagus), chronic lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis and other conditions. Therefore, anyone who has discontinued or has never started smoking because of its known risks is practicing primary prevention.

Secondary prevention involves the detection of an early, often asymptomatic condition and where successful treatment can stop or reverse the disease process. More will be discussed in this area in the remainder of this article.

Tertiary prevention is most like medicine as it has been practiced traditionally. There is already established, usually symptomatic disease in a patient. The physician attempts through treatment programs to minimize further disability and long term effects of the disease. Examples would include diabetes and its management, various forms of arthritis, atherosclerotic heart disease (hardening and narrowing of the arteries around the heart which are related to heart attacks) and many other conditions.

One should be aware that there are many public health measures that are very effective in preventing some medical conditions but don't fit into any one of the above classic forms of prevention. Some of these include proper sewage disposal, fluoridation of the water system, immunization against many infectious agents and the use of seat belts to prevent auto accidents. These and other similar public health measures have obviously improved the quality of life by minimizing previous troublesome diseases and conditions.

Secondary forms of prevention are based on the assumptions and criteria stated earlier. How is secondary prevention carried out in a practical manner and what are some general guidelines that one can follow?

Previously, the annual medical check-up was the single most recommended procedure for the early diagnosis of medical conditions. However, this practice has come under heavy scrutiny in recent years and there is a trend away from this at the present time. The major reasons are:

- 1) The overall efficacy and efficiency of annual check-ups in detecting early disease is questionable;
- 2) There are people with a high risk of developing certain diseases and therefore need more attention. For example, women with a personal or a strong family history of breast cancer are at high risk of developing breast cancer and need to be followed and evaluated closely;
- 3) Not all diseases are equally common in all people of both sexes in all age groups. Various diseases occur at different frequencies depending on the age and sex of the patient.

Alternative measures have therefore been recommended by various groups that are designed as a preventive approach for the health care of otherwise healthy, nonpregnant, adult patients. The trend is towards less frequent complete check-ups for younger people (i.e., age less than 40) and check-ups every other year or annually for the older and elderly population. Also different aspects of the check-up and counseling are emphasized depending on the age of the patient. For example, in newborns and infants, good baby care, immunization protocols, and accident prevention are stressed. In teenagers and young adults, health education on avoiding cigarettes, excessive alcohol, illicit drug use, the issues of contraception, regular exercise habits, tuberculosis skin testing, and regular dental exams are all stressed. Also, sexually active females should see a gynecologist regularly and have pap smears done to screen for cancer of the cervix. For the older and elderly people, there is a shift towards detecting high blood pressure, various cancers (i.e., of the breast and large intestine, etc.) and other diseases that are more common to this age group.

Several points should be made about some of these alternative recommendations to the annual medical check-up. First, they are minimal standards for the otherwise healthy person and do not necessarily apply to those people who already have symptoms or are at high risk for developing diseases. This group needs more aggressive attention and care.

Second, there is *no overall agreement* between the experts and various groups as to the absolute frequency of medical visits or the content of these visits at various times. For example, some groups advocate yearly or every other year check-ups for the older and elderly populations. Others recommend either a baseline one time check-up at young adulthood or no general check-up at all throughout life. These latter groups believe in targeting efforts and resources toward detecting specific conditions that are most common to the age and sex of the patient rather than non-focused general medical check-ups.

Third, this area of preventive medicine is relatively new and going through constant change as new studies and data are available which will certainly bring about modifications in many recommendations. For example, in addition to the self-breast exam and periodic breast exams by a doctor, the American Cancer Society last month stated that a mammography (a special X-ray to detect breast cancer) be performed on a regular basis in women over the age of forty. Previously, this was suggested for women 50 years of age and over, but because of new information that there is less radiation risk with current X-ray techniques, this recommendation has been modified.

This brief overview of preventive medicine barely scratches the surface in this ever growing field. More detailed and specific preventive medicine issues and recommendations will be discussed in subsequent articles as specific disease states will be reviewed. In the meantime, anyone who wishes to know more about this constantly changing and occasionally confusing area should keep abreast with media information on this topic and should contact other sources of information such as medical societies, hospital and community clinics, and private physicians.

Boston Job Exchange Has Entry-level Positions Available

The Boston Job Exchange currently has entry-level positions available for job-ready applicants.

The entry-level positions include clerk/typist, secretaries, receptionists, hospital aides, kitchen help, hotel workers, assemblers, computer operators and bookkeepers. Starting pay is about \$5.00 an hour.

The Job Exchange, a collaborative effort of the Private Industry Council and the City of Boston's Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, is a free placement service for low-income job-ready Boston residents who are looking for full-time employment. The service was established in March of 1982.

To meet the personnel needs of local businesses, the Job Exchange is looking for individuals who meet the following requirements: Boston residents (proof of residency is required); unemployed and low-income; a high school diploma or equivalent; consistent work history (defined as remaining at previous jobs for at least six months to one year with no unexplained extended period of unemployment); job skill; motivation and dependable.

Boston residents interested in the services offered by the Job Exchange are asked to complete a preliminary application and interview. The initial interview will include establishing proof of Boston residency (driver's license, learner's permit with current address, recent utility bill, current apartment lease, City of Boston library card or hospital ID with address) and information on education, employment history, and job interests.

Following the initial interview, job-ready applicants will be given an appointment with a member of the Job Exchange staff. Appointments with the Job Exchange will not be scheduled for the same day as the initial interview.

For more information, call Dana at 720-4300.

Copley Place Employment Office Opens

The Copley Place Employment Office opened for business in August, a product of the partnership between Urban Investment and Development Co., Copley Place developer; the Boston Private Industry Council (PIC); and the Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency (NDEA). The office is a component of Urban's affirmative action program for permanent employment at Copley Place, and is located at 100 Clarendon Street. Business hours are Monday-Friday, 9 AM-5 PM.

The Copley Place Employment Office will be the clearinghouse for all Copley Place openings, and hotel, retail and restaurant positions city-wide. The Job Exchange Program serves 200 businesses in an additional three industry clusters representing a major source of job openings in Boston: banks, business services, insurance; hospitals and universities; and manufacturing, high tech, communications.

An ongoing effort funded jointly by Urban, the Boston PIC and the NDEA, the Copley Place Employment Office will be permanently relocated within Copley Place after the complex opens in February 1984.

ALBERT K. LI & ASSOCIATES

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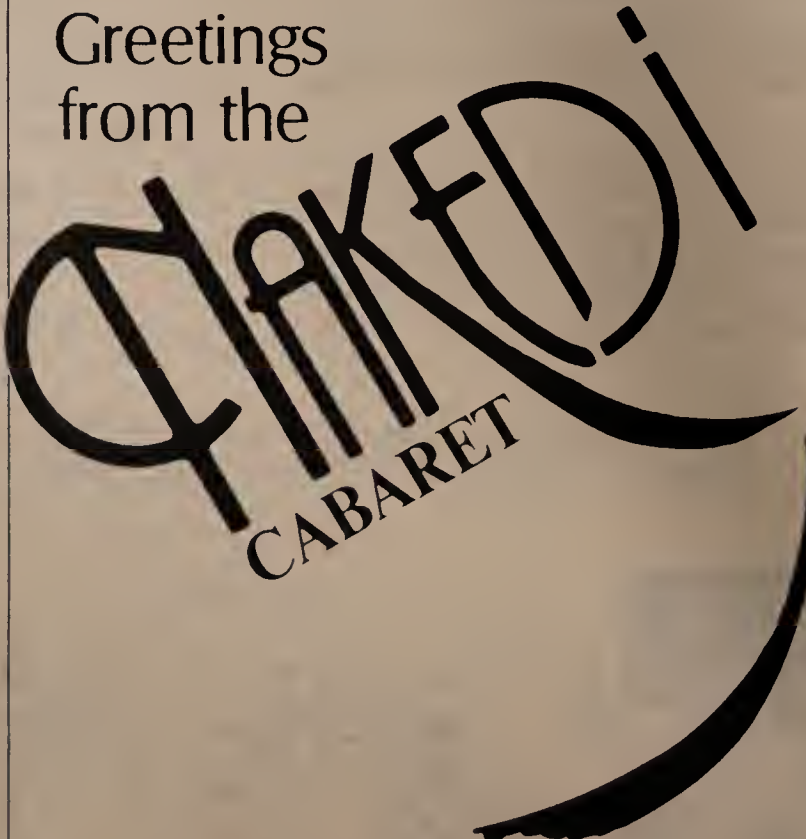
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MICHAEL Taylor

SECOND DISTRICT BOSTON CITY COUNCIL

On Tuesday, October 11, we, the voters of District Two will have the opportunity to elect our own city councilor.

It is important that we select the individual with the integrity, the intelligence, the experience, the compassion, and the determination necessary to deal effectively with the tough, often complicated issues facing Chinatown and this district. There is one clear choice for this job. MICHAEL TAYLOR

"I ask for your vote because, like you . . . I have a stake in the future of this City. By working together, we can make your neighborhood and our City a better place in which to live."

Mike Taylor will commit himself to the following issues:

- halting institutional expansion in Chinatown
- providing adequate police protection and social services to reduce crime in Chinatown
- ensuring sufficient bilingual and English as a Second Language programs to meet Chinatown's needs
- developing training programs and job opportunities to put Chinatown's residents to work
- expanding the number of new, affordable apartments in Chinatown

EXAMINE THE RECORD

- graduate of Boston State College (dean's list) and Master Degree from Harvard University
- Director, D Street Community Development Program
- First Director, Condon Community School
- Executive Director, South Boston Neighborhood House

EXAMINE THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- founder of a G.E.D. (High School Equivalency) diploma program with more than 1,100 GRADUATES to date
- organized neighborhood crime prevention program at D Street Housing Project
- developed two quality day care programs for working parents
- opened two senior citizen centers
- developed job training programs
- expanded summer recreation activities for the youth

**Vote for the DISTRICT
CITY COUNCILOR that
CHINATOWN deserves.
On October 11,
VOTE FOR MIKE TAYLOR**



十月十一日，星期二，本市第二議區將會投票選舉代表我們華埠的市議員。

華埠和第二議區面臨各種重大複雜的問題。我們應該選出一位廉正、聰明、有經驗、有同情心、有堅決心的人才能肩負代表我們的任務。明顯地，米高泰勒是我們應選的人。

米高泰勒說：「我之所以呼吁您投票，因為您和我與本市的前途得失攸關。同心合力，我們可以使我們的社區和城市成為更好生活的地方。」

米高泰勒對華埠的政綱是：

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- 為華埠提供警察防衛及社會服務，減少華埠罪案。

- 為華埠保證足夠的雙語教育班及英語教育班。
- 為華埠

- 發展職業訓練及就業機會。
- 在華埠增加住宅樓宇。

米高泰勒的資歷：

- 波士頓州立大學優異學士；哈佛大學碩士；D街社區發展會主任；康頓社區學校首任主任；南波士頓街坊福利會行政主任。

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- 中夢同等學歷文憑(GED)創辦
- 人，目前已有有一千一百位畢業生；組織D街防止罪案運動；
- 為工作家長成立兩個托兒所；成立兩個老年人活動中心；發展
- 展職員訓練；擴展青少年人暑假康樂活動。

米高泰勒能夠代表華埠。請投米高泰勒一票。

Gary Wang on the Development of Sinoterm

By Betty Hok-Ming Lam

Twenty years ago when Gary Wang was still studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), one of his professors told him about a project to develop a computer which can process data in Chinese. From then on, the idea of a Chinese computer took root in Wang's mind and never left his life.

Wang proceeded with his study in engineering and computer technology. He got his master's degree from MIT, and his PhD from the University of Texas. As he began to work at the Department of Transportation, he and a few of his friends, who shared the same vision, embarked on a personal research on the possibility of a Chinese computer.

The small but dedicated group, using the basement at Wang's house, worked feverishly on the project in their spare time off from their regular jobs.

It took them more than three years of hard work to design a computer terminal that could input and output data in Chinese. They called it the Sinoterm.

They decided that the only way to effectively promote their product was to form a company. Wang, who directed the project, was chosen to head their newly founded company, Transtech. Transtech in Chinese means the passing on of technology from the United States to Taiwan, Wang's mother country.

Wang and Transtech are not the only people who came up with a Chinese computer. As a matter of fact, both IBM and Wang Laboratories have Chin-

ese computers of their own. What makes Sinoterm so unique, according to Wang, is its simple input strategy. Anyone who knows Chinese well will find the computer user-friendly and will learn to master the standard keyboard in no time, he said.

The essence of the machine lies in the nature of Chinese writing itself. Since Chinese characters are composed of a set of classical radicals and basic strokes, 245 of these substructures are used and arranged on 128 keys. The user has to decompose a character, and type the sequence of radicals and strokes into the computer according to general writing rules. The computer recognizes the components and *voila*, the correct character is formed.

Here are two examples to demonstrate its simplicity and straightforwardness: the word 謝 (thank you) can be decomposed into three parts, 言, 身 and 寸; and 童 (child) which is made up of 立 and 里. Type the components into the computer in their correct sequence and type in a "space" key after each character to terminate one function. The computer automatically recognizes whether components should be arranged from left to right, or, from top to bottom to form the character.

The vocabulary, according to Wang, is essentially unlimited. In addition, Sinoterm has editing functions, and frequently-used phrases can be created and stored for later use. The text may be printed horizontally or vertically.

Compared to the existing Chinese typewriter, which has 4,000 basic characters on its



Gary Wang with Transtech's Chinese language computer.

keyboard to memorize, Sinoterm offers a much more efficient way of text composition. To the 245 Chinese radicals, Wang added on the 26-letter English alphabet, which enables the machine to perform in English as well.

Wang brought a prototype of Sinoterm to Taiwan in 1975 to try to market his idea. He recalled that their new company's budget was tight and he had no money to launch any publicity campaign. So he went from one institution to another giving private demonstrations of his new product.

It was entirely by word of mouth that the Department of National Defense learned about the new machine. They were amazed by its ability and signed a contract with Transtech. The deal was for Transtech to set up a computer network by installing Sinoterms in 21 counties all over Taiwan to do personnel management duties.

Transtech's Chinese computer tapped the American market when they won a contract from the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) of California, via an international open bid competition, to further develop the Sinoterm system.

The new system, with the same simple input strategy and based on a similar hardware structure, functions in four languages—Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and English. It is named the RLG-CJK terminal system. Four mode switches are used to invoke the four languages from the same 179-key typewriter-style keyboard.

So far, eight institutes across the United States already installed the RLG-CJK terminals. They include Stanford Hoover Institute, Los Angeles County Library, Brigham Young University, Library of Congress, Columbia University, Princeton University, Cornell University, and University of Michigan.

The terminals are connected to the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) which will permit remote access to a central data base for the purpose of changing, creating, and searching of bibliographic records of East Asian characters.

Wang said he is very optimistic about the future market of the new system. When asked whether he has ever been doubtful about the success of his invention after putting in so much time and money, he replied, "I have no doubt it's going to work. It is revolutionary. I have no doubt that the mechanization of Chinese text input will be accepted by the publishing companies."

"The only thing I am not sure is with the investment of energy and personal resource whether the return is comparable or not," he added.

Wang emphasized that Transtech is operating on the policy of a small scale company which puts significant effort in securing funding for special research projects in which they could utilize their products. Transtech has its main office in Natick, and a branch office in Taipei, Taiwan.

Last year, Wang won a major research fund from the National Science Foundation with a report he wrote on the possibility of linking Sinoterm with the newest laser technology to invent automated Chinese typesetting. The contract provided Transtech with \$385,000 and one and a half years to complete the research.

Wang attributed his success to a good idea, continuous hardwork, a little bit of luck. *Continued on page 19*

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Political Advertisement



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華埠支持馬雲京為市長小組贊助

City Offers Low-cost Home Repair Loans

Low-interest, long-term home improvement loans are now available through the Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency's (NDEA) Home Loan Program to eligible homeowners interested in making both interior and exterior repairs. Improvements that can be financed through the Home Loan Program include: kitchen and bathroom renovations; energy conservation measures such as installing storm windows, insulation and fixing the furnace; painting the inside and outside of your house and other improvements. A portion of the funds must be used to correct housing code violations, if any exist.

Rather than paying the actual interest rate of 14 to 16 percent currently being charged by most lending institutions, the Home Loan Program enables homeowners to pay an effective interest rate ranging from 3 to 5 percent. In addition, the maximum payback period for loans granted through the program is 15 years. This combination of a low, effective interest rate and long payback period could keep monthly payments significantly lower than conventional loan payback requirements. Eligibility for the program is determined by the homeowners' family size and income level.

Those interested in the Home Loan Program must contact the local NDEA Office of Housing before undertaking any repairs. Chinatown residents interested in the Home Loan Program should call or visit the NDEA Office of Housing at 26 West Street, Boston. Telephone: 725-3179 or 3180.

Civil Service Exams

The state Department of Personnel Administration will be holding open competitive examinations for the positions of community representative and civil engineer.

For applications and further information, call the Department of Personnel Administration at 727-1590 or toll free 1-800-392-6178.

Adult Literacy Programs Need Volunteer Tutors

It is estimated that 100,000 Boston adults are functionally illiterate, incapable of meeting the demands of everyday life—they cannot read a street sign, job advertisement or warning on a bottle of aspirin. If you have two hours a week to spare, you can become a volunteer tutor and join the fight against illiteracy.

The city's Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency has launched the Adult Literacy Initiative (ALI) as part of the city's efforts to address the growing needs of Boston's functionally illiterate population. The fourteen neighborhood-based ALI learning centers, which includes the Quincy Community School, need volunteers to provide

small group and individualized instruction to suit the educational needs of students.

The Adult Literacy Initiative seeks volunteers to provide tutoring in basic reading and writing. No previous teaching experience is necessary as the Adult Literacy Resource Institute, operated jointly by the University of Massachusetts/Boston and Roxbury Community College, will provide training and ongoing support.

The design of the Adult Literacy Initiative is a grassroots approach. The neighborhood learning centers will offer a flexible approach to education, suiting the individual needs of students.

For more information, contact the NDEA at 720-4300.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Eligibility: Asian immigrants and refugees between ages 16 and 23.

Schedule: Program will run from Tuesday October 11 through Friday June 29. Hours are Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Cost: The program is free of charge.

Where to apply:

Chinese American Civic Association
18 Oxford Street, Boston

Between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Single-Premium Annuities: An Attractive Retirement Plan

By the Money Man

Last month the Money Man article dealt with ways to settle with insurers. The basic approach was the choice of a "structured claims settlement" rather than a traditional lump sum payment. The "structured claims settlement" normally uses the single-premium annuity as the funding device.

This month's article expands the usage of the single-premium. Most of the material used here is from a recent article written by Damon Darlin in *The Wall Street Journal* and, of necessity, is brief. (We'll send you the article in its entirety if you'll drop us a request.)

Recent sales of annuities have increased four fold (1980 to 1983). During this time they offered safety, high yield, and interest that compounded tax-free. However, just as quickly, sales dropped off as much as 50% from last year. There were a number of reasons for this collapse. Foremost among the reasons was the near-collapse of Baldwin-United Corp., one of the leading annuity companies. The loss of confidence created by Baldwin-United's problems raised questions on the safety of these plans. Still, many financial planners highly recommend their use.

Below are listed many of the advantages, disadvantages, and pitfalls for which to watch:

USES: Pension money is used to great advantage in annuities. Taxes are not paid on interest credited to the account until money is withdrawn. The withdrawal is usually planned for retirement use when the tax bite is minimal.

ADVANTAGE: The savings on taxes as stated above. However, similar to an insurance policy, beneficiaries receiving annuity money do not go through probate court.

DISADVANTAGE: Annuity plans are not insured and are only as

good as the company that issues them. However, twenty-nine states have funds created by insurers to pay off policyholders of failed companies. Another disadvantage, as with any long term commitment, is that there are penalties for early withdrawals; ordinarily an investor cannot get any money out for 10 years or until the age of 59½, whichever comes sooner, without incurring a sizable penalty.

THINGS TO WATCH:

- Take special care in writing the contract. Some financial planners advise making a child the annuitant (buyer) and listing yourself as beneficiary. That way, if the buyer dies, the child doesn't immediately have to pay the deferred taxes on the lump sum.

- Shop around for the best interest rates, they vary widely.

- Watch out for abnormal fees. There are as many variations as there are insurance companies offering plans. There may be withdrawal fees, penalties, and extra commissions.

- Inquire about the arrangements for payout. Determine when payments are to be sent—usually close to or after retirement. If a plan expires, some recommend that you roll it over (buy a new plan with the proceeds) and receive the interest and leave the principal to heirs. The "lifetime income" contracts may provide income during your lifetime but the principal and interest reverts to the insurance company. This plan is good if you hope to live a long time so that you receive more than the accumulated capital.

- Invest in smaller policies, rather than one big one. It is better to invest \$100,000 in five \$20,000 annuities with different insurance companies. This way, you can also provide for differing maturity dates and reduce the tax burden when the money is withdrawn.

- According to the Internal Revenue Service, you can withdraw the money without tax liability by putting it into another annuity if interest rates were to fall. This is known as a tax-free exchange under the Internal Revenue Code 1035(a).

POLICE REPORT

Three Robbery and One Extortion Case Reported

The following are some of the incidents reported to the Boston Police Department District A Station in recent weeks. District A covers Chinatown, South Cove, Downtown, East Boston, and Charlestown.

The SAMPAN publishes these reports every month with the intention of helping residents and workers in the neighborhood to stay aware of the types of crimes committed in the area and to take preventive steps to avoid becoming the victims of crimes.

ROBBERY

On August 31 officers arrested Bach Van Quy for unarmed robbery after he attempted to grab a Ward St. resident's handbag. The suspect was transported to District A where he was advised of his rights and booked.

On September 5 an Ohio man reported that while he was walking on Washington and Boylston Sts. a black male grabbed his gold chain and cross from his neck and fled in the direction of Harrison Ave.

On August 31 a W. Cedar St. resident reported that while he was

on Washington St. near Boylston St. he was approached by two black males who showed a knife and demanded his money. The victim informed an officer that he was just robbed and the officer arrested the suspect, Donald Harving of Jamaica Plain.

EXTORTION

On September 6 a female reported to the police that Macarthur Sullivan was attempting to force the victim to give him \$1500 or physical harm would come to her. The suspect was placed under arrest.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH A DEADLY WEAPON

On September 4 an officer observed a black juvenile running after someone with a two by four. The officer stopped the suspect and asked what he was doing. The suspect stated that he was chasing the other boy because he had assaulted him with glass causing cuts on his upper arm. The officer arrested both parties.

THREATS

On September 2 Mass. General Hospital received a bomb threat on a telephone line that had a trace on it. The telephone company was able to determine where the call came from and a warrant was issued for the suspect.

RECOVERED CREDIT CARD

On September 1 an officer responded to Tyler St. on a call that someone was not paying her bill. Upon further investigation it was learned that the suspect tried to pay her bill with a stolen credit card. The suspect Maureen Doquette of Cambridge was placed under arrest and transported to District A.

OTHER ARRESTS

During recent weeks seven people were arrested for being common night walkers, eight for prostitution, and sixteen for being disorderly persons.

Cantonese School Offers Adult Courses

Newton Cantonese School offers adult courses in Chinese brush painting, Chinese dance, Wu Shu, beginning and advanced Chinese cooking, and conversational Cantonese. If you are interested in obtaining further information, contact Mary Young at 964-0783.

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BOOK REVIEW

What Asian American Poetry Means in Life

Summits Move With the Tides by Mei-Mei Berssenburge (\$4) and *Shino Suite* by Ron Tanaka (\$5.95). Greenfield Review Press, R.D. 1, Box 80, Greenfield Center, NY 12833.
Yellow Light by Garrett K. Hongo. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, CT. \$5.95.
Miwa's Song by Fay Chiang. Sunbury Press, P.O. Box 274, Jerome Avenue Station, Bronx, NY 10468.
Awake in the River by Janice Mirikitani. Isthmus Press, Box 6877, San Francisco, CA 94101. \$3.00.

By Fred Wei-han Houn

Is Asian American Poetry poetry that coincidentally is written by someone who happens to be Asian American? Or is it a genre of American literature, a collective body of folk and art traditions that reflects a definitive and common experience shared by Asian and Pacific Islander nationalities in America? Reviewed below are several new books by Asian American writers who locate themselves within Asian American Poetry: Ronald Tanaka, Mei-Mei Berssenbrugge, Garrett K. Hongo, Fay Chiang and Janice Mirikitani.
Winner of the 1982 American Book Award, Ronald Tanaka's *The Shino Suite: Sansei poetry, Opus 2* (The Greenfield Review Press) is a cohesive, fluid collection of poetry. The language is terse and utilizes Japanese words and expressions. Tanaka explains:
"The everyday language of even monolingual Sansei (third generation in America-ed.) like myself cannot be adequately represented without some Japanese expressions though it must be borne in mind that their significance is grounded in a distinctly Japanese American *Lebensform*."

My interest in Tanaka was piqued by his poem "I Hate My Yellow Wife" which first appeared in the fiery pages of *GIDRA* (and later cited in Asian American anthologies and most recently appearing in Miya Iwataki's essay in *EASTWIND MAGAZINE*). This early 1970's poem captured the anguish of self-hate and shame symptomatic of the humiliating self-images held by victims of racism—the so-called "Asian American identity crisis." However, Tanaka's present volume of poetry is tranquil, tepid, and self-complacent with his Japanese American sensibility and identity. Gone is the anger, raw, soul-baring anguish and passion. It now appears that Professor Tanaka is at ease with his identity as well as his people's struggles. A sense of consciousness and outrage toward the continual inequality, injustice and oppression of his people is absent. Tanaka's politics are now quite tame, non-controversial (no wonder his book received such a prestigious award). Indeed, he might assert that his writing is "apolitical."
But, rather, his politics have actually *changed*; from a consciousness and commitment to his community and people's struggle, Tanaka is now individualistic, pedantic, and subjectivist. To celebrate his present "apoliticalness" he writes: "intellectuals who turn/anti-intellectual/turn into facists." The non-committal attitude of intellectuals actually divorces them from the people's lives as they elevate their art above social responsibility and thereby (consciously or unconsciously) perpetuate the status quo.
Mei-Mei Berssenbrugge's most recent book, *Summits Move with the Tide* (The Greenfield Review Press), seems to justify being an "individual first" and to minimize the "ethnic." In her own life, Berssenbrugge has not dealt with the lives of the majority of Asian Americans

in Chinatown, Japantown, Manilatown communities. She seems to only have a superficial grasp of Chinese American identity—a mostly intellectual fascination. Her Chinese images and references are like ornaments to add color to her writing and not much more. Having a Chinese heritage and identity seems novel and intriguing to her. Such is her revelation:
"Grandfather talked to me, taught me.
At two months, my mother tells me,
I could sniff our flowers,
stab my small hand upward to moon.
Even today I get proud
when i remember
this all took place in Chinese."
The Greenfield Review Press has published several books by Asian American writers (one of the few presses to do so), albeit of uneven quality. It would behoove the editors to more deeply understand the vital traditions of Asian American literature—from its fierce folk tradition such as the Angel Island poetry, the militant works of premier Asian American novelist Carlos Bulosan, the vibrant earthiness of Louis Chu's stories of Chinatown and immigrant lives, to the powerful anti-imperialist works of today's Asian Movement—and select contemporary writers for future publications who are most strongly connected to their people's communities and struggles.
Basement Workshop director Fay Chiang's *Miwa's Song* (Sunbury Press) is more effective in combining personal introspection and exploration with the collective experiences of Chinese America. *Miwa's Song* is a tribute to her parents. For the most part, Chiang places their lives in the context of the hardships and sacrifices of Chinese American workers. It is a moving account as it connects with our collective shared experiences and emotions. How-

ever, I find this second book to be weaker than her first tour de force, *In the City of Contradictions*, a powerful and inspirational work filled with rhythmic vitality, clear images, and sharp hard-hitting lines. However, by deciding to be "less political, more personal," Chiang's *Miwa's Song* retreats from the dynamism and evocative stance of her previous work. The writing is less forceful and more introverted. The poems become individualistic musings.
Garrett K. Hongo's *Yellow Light* (Wesleyan University Press) makes ample use of West Coast Asian American references and images—the places, smells, foods, music, and mannerisms from Gardena to Seattle. Yet much of this is more for flavor and color—a superficial "hipness"—than actual meaning and depth. A promising, though aborted, poem is "Stepchild." While the first five of seven parts are a poignant and passionate tribute to Asian American history, his conclusions are disappointing. In the final two parts, by Hongo's own marriage to a white woman, he has rid himself of "bitterness" and "hatred" that he feels characterizes Asian American consciousness. He has "made peace" with the history of oppression and now "seeks to cure the condition of cultural amnesia within (his people)." Hongo advocates: "think about nothing".
"Cultural amnesia" or lack of Asian American identity is more common to middle-class, suburban Asian Americans who tend to be more assimilated, confused, out-marry, only English-speaking, and alienated. They are removed from any concentration of Asians and lack the positive strength of an Asian community life. To fight forced assimilation (the "white-out" of Asian American identity), Asian American writers must participate in the struggles
Continued on page 20

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Channing Terrace Apartments—757-9239
26 Channing St., Worcester

Academy Building Apartments—674-1111
102 South Main St., Fall River

Lincoln School Apartments—749-8677
86 Central St., Hingham

Weymouth Commons/east—335-4773
66 Rockway Ave., Weymouth

Andover Commons—470-2611
30 Railroad St., Andover

Saugus Commons—233-8477
21 Newhall Ave., Saugus

McNamara House—783-5490
69 Holton St., Allston

Kent Village—545-2233
152 Kent St., Scituate

Open Daily 10-6 P.M.
No Pets Please



Managed by John M. Corcoran & Co.

The members of the South Cove YMCA Board of Directors & Staff wishes to extend a warm & hearty "Thanks" to the following supporters who made our participation in the 1983 August Moon Festival possible:

- Aloha Restaurant
- Bob Chin & Son Electrical Inc.
- Dowd Company
- Four Seas Restaurant
- Honolulu Restaurant
- David Wong Bean Sprouts Co.
- Jade Fountain of Marlboro
- Ming Dynasty Restaurant
- Ming Tree of Faneuil Hall
- Royal Palace Restaurant
- Royal Hawaiian Restaurant
- South Pacific Restaurant
- Tahiti Restaurant
- Wong Soon Noodle Co.

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT TWO RACE

Continued from page 14

which has spilled over into the Chinatown/South Cove neighborhood. Prostitution brings with it associated crime such as muggings, thefts, burglaries, and vandalism.

HAYES: For the last ten years we have had a street patrol in the West Canton-Montgomery Street area where I live. If I observe some trouble on the street, or if I am in trouble, I blow my whistle. My neighbors respond immediately to this alarm, as do I. We observe and we act as a deterrent to crime. We do not confront, except when absolutely necessary. We call the police, and we work with them. We have interrupted countless incidents and accounted for dozens of arrests.

I believe a street patrol is more than just a physical presence—more than a couple of live bodies standing on the street, observing the sights and sounds. Our street patrol is a state of mind—an expression of neighborhood solidarity—a commitment of caring for each other. Although we are well aware of the risks involved, we are determined to make these streets safe for all law-abiding people. We can do the same in every neighborhood.

KELLY: Additional police on the streets of Boston is an absolute necessity. Three years ago I was elected secretary of the Citywide Neighborhood Coalition, the organization which led opposition to the closing of police and fire stations and the laying off of police and fire personnel.

I support increasing police manpower by 300 officers. I advocate more walking patrolmen for our neighborhood. I also would speak in favor of increasing the number of officers assigned to the "drug unit" by 300%.

For too long the authorities have closed their eyes to the illegal activities in, and around, the Combat Zone. Chinatown, being the abutting neighborhood, has paid a heavy price for this neglect by city officials.

PALMER: For better public relations in the community with more visibility and accessibility by way of foot patrols on both day and night shifts.

When a juvenile commits a felony in the state, the first time he should be tried as a juvenile. The second time committing a felony he should be tried as an adult.

Reform school for problem causing and criminal youths. Work programs in the community especially in the public works and services departments.

Unemployment is the problem and employment is the solution for the young people in our community.

TAYLOR: From my experience as director of the Crime Prevention Program in the D Street Housing Development, I am convinced of the value of a strong relationship between the police and the community they serve. I support an increase in foot patrols in the neighborhoods and the concept of team policing with officers regularly assigned to the same section of their district. I am also in favor of close collaboration between residents and the police through crime watch, block club and other such citizen support organizations.



JAMES M. "JIM" KELLY
Sheet Metal Workers-Local 17,
present
Residence: South Boston
Age: 42

STREETS [25%]

— The streets in the neighborhood are filthy, odorous, and in bad condition. They should be cleaned and repaired. Also, more litter baskets should be provided.

HAYES: Our experience in the South End has been that orderly, clean, well maintained streets are a deterrent to crime and vandalism, because people behave according to their surroundings. And clean streets are a reflection of a community's pride in itself. The city should cooperate to the fullest with the residents of any neighborhood that wants to get itself in shape. The street-cleaning personnel now in the neighborhoods should be maintained and increased.

KELLY: Clean streets is, or should be, a basic city service that must be guaranteed. This is even more important in the Chinatown neighborhood, which has an abundance of restaurants. I also enthusiastically support litter baskets.

PALMER: No response.

TAYLOR: No response.

PARKING [22%]

— The neighborhood has too few parking spaces. Residents find it difficult to find authorized parking spaces and patrons of neighborhood businesses are reluctant to come into the area because of the lack of parking.

— Considering the scarcity of parking spaces in the area, penalties for parking violations are unfair and unreasonable.

HAYES: Parking in our densely populated neighborhoods with small and medium-sized businesses will always be a problem. We are still working to strike the right balance in the South End between the desires of residents for convenient parking and the needs of the business community and tradespeople. Part of the pressure on parking arises from the poor condition of public mass

transit. If people could find a convenient, comfortable, safe, affordable way to get in town, many who come to work and shop in Boston would leave their cars at home.

KELLY: This is a difficult problem to solve due to the lack of space within the community. I share the concern of residents who feel the penalties for parking violations are unfair and unreasonable. Residency parking may be the solution. (But would it add to the problem of insufficient parking for restaurant patrons?) I would work with residents, community leaders and local businessmen to address this problem.

PALMER: No response.

TAYLOR: No response.

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL EXPANSION [17%]

— The community is caught between downtown development and institutional expansion and would like to see a balance achieved between these two forces and neighborhood development.

— The Combat Zone should be eradicated and the community allowed to develop lower Washington Street.

HAYES: I am concerned with uncontrolled institutional expansion wherever it occurs in the district. Whatever development or expansion takes place must be appropriate to the impacted neighborhood and must be acceptable to the residents of the community. Institutions must pay more than lip service to people's concerns and be ready to alter their development plans, if real hardship is demonstrated. Moreover, the benefits of industrial growth and institutional expansion must be shared by making a fair portion of the jobs created available to members of the community in question.

KELLY: Last winter residents of the Asian community asked me to join their

Continued on page 16

**MASSACHUSETTS BAY
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
50 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

Sealed bids for M.B.T.A. Contract No. 097-404 TRANSIT SIGNALS AND COMMUNICATIONS, SOUTHWEST CORRIDOR PROJECT—BOSTON, Class 6—Signalling Project at the Contract Administration Office, 5th Floor, 50 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110-1775, until two o'clock (2:00 PM) on October 25, 1983. Immediately thereafter, in a designated room, the Proposals will be opened and read publicly.

Work consists of the design, fabrication, removal work, furnishing and installing, and testing of a signals and communications system for the MBTA Orange Line.

This Contract is subject to a financial assistance contract between the MBTA and UMTA of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Each prospective Bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders." Copies may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the above address. Requests for prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the tenth (10th) day preceding the date set for the opening of bids.

Prequalified Bidders may obtain from the Contract Administration Office a "Request for Proposal Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, after September 11, 1983, Monday through Friday at a charge of \$100.00. Half size drawings may be requested for convenience purposes at a charge of \$25.00 per set. The Authority's General Requirements and Covenants (1978 Edition), as amended, is available at a charge of \$5.00 per copy. The Authority's Standard Specifications, Construction, dated January 1980, is available at a charge of \$15.00 per copy. Bidding documents will be mailed by parcel post upon request and receipt of an additional fee of \$15.00 Dollars, payable by separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder. NONE OF THESE CHARGES ARE REFUNDABLE.

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix 1, Goals and Timetables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Appendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity, Anti-Discrimination, and Affirmative Action Program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3, Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) Provision, Bidders must submit an assurance with their Bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated goal of 6 percent.

Bidders will affirmatively insure that in regard to any contract entered into pursuant to this solicitation, minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 and any amendments or supplement thereof.

Authorization for the Bidders to view the sites of the work on the MBTA's property shall be obtained from the Assistant Director of Construction, Systemwide, Mr. William A. McNall, 1950 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02140, (Telephone No. (617) 772-5914). A prebid conference will be held on October 5, 1983, at 10:00 A.M. at the above office. Any request for interpretation of Plans and Specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their proposal that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the work.

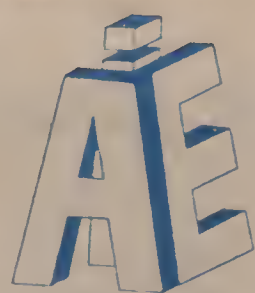
"Buy America" provisions of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (Pub. L-95-599) are applicable to this Contract.

Proposal guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit of Two Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$2,750,000) in the form of a bid bond, cash, certified check, treasurer's or cashier's check.

The successful Bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Materials Payment Bond each for the full amount of the Contract price.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Proposals or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the Authority.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY



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We welcome inquiries from the community for various job opportunities

A. PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR

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B. RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

- Must speak fluent English. Chinese-speaking is a plus
- Light typing skills

C. GROUP LEADERS

- Familiar with electronic drawings and components
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- Leadership ability

D. ASSEMBLERS

- No experience required
- Good manual dexterity and eyesight
- Patient and willing to learn

甲：產品監督員

- 須精通電子電機藍圖及零件分類
- 熟悉大量生產程序，電子機械裝置技術及各原料與電子機械製作程序。
- 有監督能力

乙：接待員 打字員

- 精通英語，通曉中文更佳
- 適度打字能力

丙：單位主任

- 須精通電子電機藍圖及零件分類
- 運用電子機械測量及工具
- 精通電子機械裝置技術並熟悉各原料與電子機械製作程序
- 有領導才幹

丁：裝配工人

- 經驗不拘
- 手法靈活，視力健全
- 有忍耐力及上進心

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT TWO RACE

Continued from page 16

opposition to the construction of the Tufts library complex. I was honored to do so. On two occasions I spoke on behalf of the community at the Board of Appeals.

As your city councilor I will not tolerate the destruction of the Asian community. Tufts, the New England Medical Center and other businesses must realize that the concerns of the community must be satisfied. If their plans to develop and expand do not have the approval of neighborhood residents, I will use every means at my disposal to stop them.

I wholeheartedly support any effort, and will work with the Chinatown/South Cove community, to eradicate the Combat Zone. It has proven to be uncontrollable and a blight to the city.

PALMER: No response.

TAYLOR: Development plans for the Chinatown neighborhood must have as their priority the needs of the residents, not the needs of the institutions. I favor the establishment of a citizen review process for any proposed development in the neighborhoods of the city, with the objective of ensuring that the quality and character and stability of the community is improved, not lessened, by development. In this community it would mean a Chinatown master plan, not a Tufts University master plan.

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE [14%]

— A large number of community residents do not claim English as their first language and consequently have difficulties finding adequate housing and nontraditional jobs. The long hours and low wages which come with traditional jobs usually mean both parents are away from home much of the day. Some believe this leads to a weakening of the family unit, community, and city. Long waiting lists reveal a need for more ESL programs for adults and refugees who seek to overcome these problems.

HAYES: Anyone who wishes to or needs to learn English should be able to do so as quickly and as conveniently as possible. If federal, state, and city funds are inadequate, then employers should be encouraged to provide such training as a benefit to those who, because of their language deficiency, must take entry-level work, but who could function at a much higher level with English language skills.

KELLY: Campaigning in the Asian community has given me first hand awareness of the communication gap endured by the majority of residents. I strongly support the community schools and will strive for increased funding for the program with a portion of the funds earmarked for English as a Second Language classes.

PALMER: No response.

TAYLOR: With over ten years experience in dealing with issues of adult education, I am a strong advocate for an increase in funding for the provision of basic skills. I am in support of increased funding for ESL programs to eliminate the year-long waiting lists at the Quincy Community School and other ESL programs. I also support the expansion of ESL programs to include assistance with other programs confronting persons making the transition between cultures, e.g., housing, day care, health services, etc.

MUNICIPAL AND HUMAN SERVICES [14%]

— A large segment of the community is dependent on municipal and human services. The City must ensure that municipal services, resources, and programs are accessible to this linguistic minority as well as keep the commitment to human services at an adequate level. Although many neighborhood residents rent rather than own homes, they too contribute to the tax base of the city through goods and services and believe they are entitled

to the benefits given to other taxpayers.

HAYES: These services should be distributed absolutely without regard to anything but the recipients' needs and the availability of the service. In an era of scarce resources all should share equally in those that are available, and no group should suffer, while another prospers.

KELLY: Rent payers and property owners alike are entitled to an equal share of municipal services and resources provided by the city.

Human services are provided by the federal and state governments. If these services are inadequate or unfairly distributed we can, collectively, address this problem.

PALMER: For better snow removal and other services for the elderly and for the community as a whole. Youths should be put to work during summer months and after school in a public works capacity.

TAYLOR: My professional life has been involved with the provision of human and municipal resources to neighborhood residents. Access to programs can be provided through locating them directly in the neighborhoods and employing neighborhood residents to work in them, as is done effectively in the community schools and neighborhood health centers. As District Two City Councilor, I will see that all (Chinatown) residents, regardless of whether they own property, are aware of and have access to all municipal services.



STEPHEN M. PALMER
Residence: South Boston

LONG-TERM COMMITMENT [11%]

- The community does not want to be forgotten after the elections and wants to be recognized as a political entity with its own particular needs.
- The community believes it has historically been excluded from decisions affecting its future and would like to see its opinions and preferences heeded.
- The City should make a commitment to promoting neighborhood participation in city government and decentralization of certain municipal services such as police.

HAYES: There is no room in my life for intolerance, for discrimination against any group or individual. I will fight tenaciously to defend against any violation of human, civil, or individual rights. I have lived comfortably all my life in a multiracial, multiethnic community, and I have been elected countless times as a moderator and spokesperson by that community. I plan to continue that record in the City Council and to speak for all the people in District Two. Further, I not only will accept but also plan to solicit and encourage opinions and preferences on issues that impact any neighborhood in the district.

KELLY: The Asian community has every right to be suspicious of politicians. We all do. They have left a trail of broken promises.

One of the reasons I have chosen to run for elected office is to prove that my term in office will be different. It will be

one of dedication to principle, commitment to helping others, and an understanding and respect for the diverse cultures and traditions that make up District Two.

I have given a lot of thought in responding to this questionnaire. You now have them in writing. I assure the residents of the Asian community that I am a man of my word. In two years, when I seek reelection, my political future will be in your hands.

PALMER: No response.

TAYLOR: In the same way I have campaigned across District Two, I will represent District Two. The needs and interests of Chinatown will be recognized and its voices heard. My work as director of the Condon Community School has convinced me of the value of decentralized decision-making and shared authority between city government and neighborhood residents. I will advocate this model of management for all departments when it is appropriate.

SCHOOLS [8%]

- The reassignment system has inconvenienced some children who have to travel a long distance from home to school.
- The indifferent attitude of some teachers towards the progress of students also have parents worried. They feel the city should appropriate more funds to school budgets so that more staff and faculty can be hired to better discipline and educate the students.

HAYES: Apart from approving the budget, the city council has little to say about the schools, which are directed by another elective body. Certainly all of us with school-age children (I have two daughters, 11 and 14) want the schools to do an effective job, and those without children want the schools to be efficient. I will work closely with my colleagues on the school committee to insure that its relationship with the city council is one of cooperation, not confrontation.

KELLY: For the past nine years I have studied, and been involved with, the Boston Public Schools. I am considered, by friend and foe alike, to be informed and a source of accurate information.

The main problem with the Boston schools is that students cannot attend schools of their choice. Instead they are involuntarily assigned to schools beyond their neighborhood in order to attain a racial and ethnic balance throughout the system.

I support freedom of choice and neighborhood schools. I vehemently oppose forced busing which has proven to be counterproductive to education and racially divisive.

PALMER: Neighborhood children should go to neighborhood schools to help keep the communities closely knit.

For a competitive atmosphere for employment in the systems.

The business community should work with the high schools in programs to train students in computers, technology, and vocational skills.

TAYLOR: No response.

CABLE [3%]

- The media should be encouraged to present a better and accurate image of Asians.
- The City should ensure the community will have access to cable programming, time and equipment.

HAYES: The charter of the cable company includes guaranteed community access and production assistance. The company should be strictly held to that provision.

KELLY: I assure residents of the Chinatown/South Cove Neighborhood that I will insist that the Asian community will have access to cable TV in order to present a fair and positive image of Asians.

PALMER: No response.



MICHAEL TAYLOR
Executive Director of the South Boston Neighborhood House, 1980-1983;
Director of School and Community Resources for District XI Magnet Schools, 1979-1980;
Director of the Condon Community School, 1975-1979
Executive Director of the D Street Housing Project, 1973-1975
Residence: South Boston
Age: 35

TAYLOR: Because of my interest in cable and its potential in the neighborhoods as a teaching and communication tool, I have been involved since its beginnings in Boston, and I am a member of the Board of Overseers of the Boston Community Access and Programming Foundation. My work as the city councilor from the Second District will be in support of local access to training and production equipment as well as air time.

REFUGEES/DISCRIMINATION [3%]

- The continuous influx of Indo-Chinese refugees to the community burdened the already shrinking traditional job market and caused unforeseen racial tension.

HAYES: This has always been a nation of immigrants. My own parents came from Ireland almost sixty years ago seeking opportunity and relief from British oppression. It was not easy for them at first and it took time, but they found a place and raised a family in America. But time is not the only answer. An expanding job market, more educational opportunities, and an increase in the housing supply would help the newcomers into our society and ease the pressures that lead people to turn to the easy answer of racism when confronted with strangers.

KELLY: I am committed to equal rights and equal opportunity for all people. I oppose preferential treatment of one racial group at the expense of another. Racial tension will be alleviated when the federal government ends all programs and policies which discriminate.

PALMER: No response.

TAYLOR: No response.

Voter Information Phone

Boston residents with questions about the upcoming city elections can call the Voter Information Phone weekdays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The phone number is 357-5880.

The Voter Information Phone is a service of the League of Women Voters of Massachusetts. It was begun eleven years ago and provides answers to questions about government at the local, state or national level all year.

*Education

Continued from page 4

could consult educators elsewhere "to upgrade the present standards." She added, "BSC members should know what kind of program is needed to improve student's readiness of entering the society and to compete in the real world." A total of 17,918 students will be graduating from Boston's high schools in the next three years.

"In terms of finance and management, the BSC member should have a

good idea how and what to spend on the salaries, school building, equipment, and maintenance, plus all programs allocations." Fung noted that BSC members should also have a good working knowledge of each component of school organization at both the district level and the citywide level. "BSC members should know school personnel's responsibilities, their goals, and their spendings." With the present budget difficulties, she said BPS should fully utilize all available state and federal funding in much needed extra-curricular programs and to upgrade the existing programs."

"The BSC members should have thorough understanding of bilingual

education," to address the needs of the 6815 bilingual students in Boston. Of these, 1548 are in Asian programs. Fung said, "They should understand first the basic different philosophies behind transitional bilingual education and the maintenance one, and second, to know the Massachusetts law which calls for provision of bilingual education."

She said, "It is crucial for a BSC member to have open communication lines with the parents. After all, most of them have put him or her into this responsible position to serve."

Neil Chin: Educated in Boston public schools in the early 1930's; a concerned

community member who resides in Chinatown.

"The BSC members must have concern for the kids to begin with. First, a BSC member must get the most from money spent on public education. "Boston has the name as one of the top spending cities (in public education) nationwide but is not near the top in results. I, for one, do not mind spending money for good educational results because we are in the business of educating kids."

Chin explained, "We hired good

Continued on page 19

Boston YWCA Pool Reopens

Swimming is available once again at the Boston YWCA Cass Branch in Copley Square, now that the pool has been renovated and reopened.

The pool's modernized look includes brand-new floors, mats and signs, freshly painted walls, and the addition of potted plants and a cascading mural.

This fall as in the past, recreational and lap swimming

are being offered at the pool seven days a week to women, men, teens and children of all levels of swimming ability.

Also as in the past, the staff at the Boston YWCA is giving special attention to the needs of people with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities who would like to use the pool.

For more information on swimming programs at the Boston YWCA, call 536-7940.

Help Wanted

CABLEVISION OF BOSTON VIDEO MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

Cablevision of Boston seeks a video maintenance technician to maintain state of the art TV studio facilities in the Boston area. Must have experience in maintenance of industrial quality 3/4" video tape recorder and color camera systems.

Cablevision of Boston is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer and agrees to hire Boston residents, minority members, women and others. Qualified applicants should submit resume to: Personnel Coordinator, Cablevision of Boston, 21 Merchants Row, 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02109.

RECREATION DIRECTOR

The Quincy School Community Council, serving the South Cove/Chinatown communities, has a full-time opening (35 hrs/wk) for the position of Recreation Director.

Responsibilities include overall coordination, planning and development of community-oriented gym/pool programs, supervision of recreation staff, developing fundraising strategies and assisting in proposal writing.

Qualifications: P.E. degree or equivalent experience; WSI and/or First Aide certification and previous supervisory experience desirable but not required; experience working with Asian populations and bilingual skills (Cantonese/Toisanese) preferred.

Salary: \$10,000-12,000 depending on experience.

Send cover letter and resume to:

Robert Bickerton
Quincy School Community Council
885 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02111

PART-TIME BUSINESS/ADVERTISING MANAGER

SAMPAN, a Boston-based Chinese bilingual community newspaper, needs an aggressive self-starter to oversee advertising, part-time.

Responsibilities include soliciting advertising by maintaining and expanding client contact list, developing and implementing advertising campaigns, monitoring advertising volume, reviewing advertising rates, supervising volunteer sales staff, and working with production and editorial staff.

Qualifications: B.A. in management or equivalent experience; bilingual/bicultural; reading and writing in Chinese preferred; have familiarity with cultural setting of Boston's Chinatown.

Salary: \$5200 plus commission.

Please send cover letter and resume to:

SAMPAN Committee
c/o CACA Multi-Service Center
18 Oxford Street
Boston MA 02111

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT NINE RACE

Continued from page 13

paign Organization (MTO). I favor the re-establishment of full rent control and a ban on evictions due to condominium conversions. These measures will control rents and inhibit the speculation by investors that has caused much of the inflation in local housing costs.

As a member of the Allston-Brighton Community Development Corporation, I have worked to increase the housing supply. I advocate increased use of Community Development Block Grant Funds for rehabilitating and maintaining the thousands of vacant Boston Housing Authority units.

Downtown developers should be required to contribute money to create new housing and business development in neighborhoods. The cost of acquiring and redeveloping abandoned property in the city should be reduced and the process accelerated.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION [5.9%]

— Many residents depend largely on public transportation to move in and around the city, but there are too few buses in service and many do not run on Sundays.

McLAUGHLIN: I will lobby the MBTA to increase the frequency and number of buses and Light Rail Vehicles running in Allston-Brighton. We will seek to remedy the imbalance in MBTA service which sees other communities receiving better service than Allston-Brighton.

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE [5.9%]

— As many as 4,000 Asian/Pacific Islanders resided in the Allston/Brighton area, and many of them do not claim English as their language. There is a need for more ESL classes. It is inconvenient for them to go all the way to Chinatown to take an English lesson.

McLAUGHLIN: I favor the establishment of English as a Second Language program in local facilities such as the Brighton High School and the Jackson-Mann Community School.

PARKING [5.9%]

— There are too few parking spaces and residents find it difficult to find authorized parking spaces. Considering the scarcity of space, the parking violation tickets given are unreasonable.

McLAUGHLIN: I advocate a resident parking sticker program for Allston-Brighton which will restrict parking in certain areas to local residents. A study should be made of traffic and parking problems in this area with an eye towards increasing the number of legal parking spaces. I have vigorously and successfully opposed the expansion of bars which have been a major source of traffic and congestion in this area and that have aggravated the parking problem.

CABLEVISION OF BOSTON SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Cablevision of Boston is now accepting applications for representatives to sell cable TV in Roxbury and Dorchester. This is a full time position, paying top commissions and incentives for highly motivated individuals.

Applicants should be neat in appearance and possess their own automobile. Previous sales experience preferred. For a confidential interview call: 617-787-6600, Monday-Friday, 9-5 pm.

Cablevision of Boston is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer and agrees to hire Boston residents, minority members, women and others.

FULL TIME EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (For 334 Units Public Housing)

Good Management. Decision making and Administrative skills, abilities in areas of Personnel Supervision and Public Relations and an in depth knowledge of Public Housing in Massachusetts. Public Housing Management Certificate necessary. College Degree or equivalent helpful. Familiar with E.O.C.D. Rules and Regulations, Section 8 (HUD) Chapter 707, etc. innovative housing ideas. Minimum: 3 years Housing Authority Administrative experience.

Salary: To \$19,000.00

Closing Date: September 23, 1983

Apply in writing with resume via mail only to:

Arthur L. Goodfellow, Chairman
Ipswich Housing Authority
One Agawam Village
Ipswich, Mass. 01938

Equal Opportunity Employer

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

Office of Community Affairs

Challenging opportunity to perform a variety of administrative duties to enhance and further develop relationships between the University and the greater Boston community, by working with local community groups developing educational, cultural, and economic development programs. Serve as liaison working to develop funding proposals and securing grants from public and private sectors. Also research and write a wide variety of materials, including proposals, grant applications, policy statements, reports, and departmental newsletter. **Qualifications:** Bachelor's degree; Master's preferred. Three years' progressively responsible administrative experience in human service agency or related area, excellent intergroup, interpersonal communications, writing skills, and working knowledge of computers. Ability to effectively interact with local community leaders, senior members of the academic, business and governmental sectors. Some evening/weekend work. Ability to speak Spanish or Chinese desirable. Salary range: \$18-22,000. Please send resumes to: Chair, Search Committee, (S), Office of Community Affairs, 334 Massachusetts Avenue, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. Northeastern is an equal opportunity/affirmative action, Title IX University.

Education Working
NORTHEASTERN
UNIVERSITY

CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT NINE RACE



GEORGE FRANKLIN
Businessman; Newspaper Columnist,
present
Age: 65

local establishments which had applied for beer and wine licenses are Deli King and Grecian Yearning, both on Harvard Avenue, Allston. Both applications were rejected. I was the only candidate to oppose Deli King.

As a city councilor, I will fight for a rollback in bar hours and for the closing of bars that are a source of crime, noise, and rowdy patrons. Bars should hire police details, especially on weekends. This would increase police presence and discourage fights and vandalism.

Improvement of the safety of residents in Allston-Brighton can be enhanced in a number of ways. Street lighting should be improved in areas that require it, and lighting should be repaired immediately when broken. Landlords should be required to keep their buildings secure and well-lit. All doors and windows should have strong locks in working order. I advocate an annual inspection of all apartment buildings to enforce this.

STREETS [47%]

— The streets in this area are filthy and filled with potholes. They should be cleaned and repaired. Also, the garbage should be collected more often.

McLAUGHLIN: Streets should be cleaned regularly by the city. Trash barrels should be purchased for Harvard and Commonwealth Avenues and emptied regularly to help eliminate litter. Store owners and landlords must be encouraged to clean the street in front of their property. Garbage collection in the high-density areas of Allston-Brighton should be increased to twice a week as is the case in downtown neighborhoods. Regulations prohibiting the placement of rubbish on the sidewalk until the evening before pick-up should be enforced. The City of Boston should support beautification efforts by local residents.



JOSEPH H. HOGAN, JR.

POLICE [35.3%]

— Because of the increasing number of crimes experienced by the residents, the police department should be expanded to put more police patrols in the residential areas.

McLAUGHLIN: The police station in Brighton must remain open, and be fully staffed. Police officers should be put on regular foot patrols, enabling them to get to know an area and its people and problems. Neighborhood crime watches must be initiated, and residents should become partners with local police in preventing crime.

HOUSING [11.8%]

— There is a shortage of affordable housing for low/moderate income families. More low-income housing should be built.

— Due to insufficient housing, the rent in the area are unreasonably high.

HOGAN: We need full rent control and a strict ban on condo conversion. I will set up a tenant hotline in my office to answer all tenants' needs.

My top goal is to bring affordable housing to all, especially our senior citizens, and to provide them with the services and sense of worth they have earned.

McLAUGHLIN: I am the endorsed candidate of the Boston Tenants Cam-



BRIAN J. McLAUGHLIN
Manager at a Boston Engineering
Consulting Firm,
present;
President of Brighton Historical Society,
1980-1983;
Services Coordinator at Allston-Brighton
Little City Hall,
1979-1981
Age: 27

Continued from page 1

HOGAN: The best thing for District 9 (Allston-Brighton) is District 14... a fully opened and staffed police station with officers on the beat.

McLAUGHLIN: I have done more on safety and crime issues in Allston Brighton than any other candidate. I have successfully opposed the expansion of a number of bars in the Harvard Avenue area. Most recently, I opposed Cache, at 1192 Commonwealth Avenue, which sought an increase from 221 to 1,017 people. I notified local residents, several of whom attended the hearing, and as a result of our testimony, the license was rejected. I have successfully opposed or forced limitations on many other nightclub expansions, among them Club Soda and Bunratty's. Two other

Political Advertisement

Political Advertisement

DiCara for Mayor

The Chinatown Committee to elect DiCara Mayor believes that DiCara is the right man at the right time for the job. DiCara has long been active and involved in the Chinese community. During DiCara's long run in political office he has never failed to respond to our needs.

DiCara needs our support today in his fight to become the logical choice for Mayor of Boston. Many articles have been written about DiCara and one thing stands out razor sharp:

DICARA IS THE INTELLIGENT CHOICE.

Help us elect DiCara. Register to vote. Cast your vote wisely. Forward all contributions to the Committee to Elect DiCara, 15 Court Square, Boston, MA. 02108.



CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT TWO RACE

Continued from page 1

housing is the number one issue of my campaign. Addressing this problem will be my main priority once elected.

Chinatown/South Cove is unique. Unlike other neighborhoods, which are plagued with abandoned and boarded up buildings, the Asian community suffers from a lack of available land space.

I will work closely with residents and leaders of the Asian community to explore new ideas, or give life to ideas which for too long have been ignored. Working together we could structure our approach along multiple lines with the hope that one will be successful.

For example: Commercial buildings, no longer in use, could be converted into low cost housing. Funds for conversion could be set aside from the annual federal allocation granted to the city under the Community Development Block Grant Program. Details for rent subsidies could be arranged with city/state agencies.

In addition, vacated residential properties and empty lots within the Asian community could be acquired for purposes of low cost housing. Again, I emphasize, I will work closely with the Asian community to resolve this problem.

PALMER: For public housing for the elderly and handicapped.

TAYLOR: There are several steps which I advocate to address the housing problems facing low/moderate income families in Chinatown, the second district and the city: a linkage between downtown development and the neighborhoods requiring developers to contribute to a housing fund which would join public and private monies in the construction of new housing; a strong arson prevention program to stop the destruction of potential housing stock; the rehabilitation of vacant housing must be increased and speeded up through aggressive acquisition of abandoned property by the city; increased funds for financing of rehabilitation efforts; and an expansion of the Urban Homesteading Program.

Tenants must be protected by an expansion of the Rent Control Ordinance to increase the number of residents covered. Finally, I support a total ban on conversion of rental units for condominiums.

JOBS [36%]

- The community suffers from a high rate of unemployment and underemployment. The traditional job markets [restaurants and garment factories] are limited and already saturated.
- The community needs more job training programs as well as greater job opportunities in both the private and public sectors.
- The City must make a commitment to hire Asians at all levels of city government, to consider Asians for mayoral appointments, and to name Asians to key decision-making bodies such as the Boston Private Industry Council.

HAYES: When I was growing up in the South End, a lot of people with jobs at the lowest rung of the ladder lived in the neighborhood rooming houses. I learned firsthand about the despair of men and women, working the longest of hours for the lowest of wages, exploited by employers who were, at best, indifferent to their condition of near-poverty and helplessness. I learned from those men and women, from my father and mother, from the people who gathered in our kitchen and sat on the stoops in the summer—I learned that a job gives a person self-respect, raises his or her self-esteem and confers a special dignity—and I learned that not having a job takes those all away.

One of my primary goals as a city councilor will be to assure Boston jobs for Boston residents. With all the new development, redevelopment, and repairs to public facilities, we must work to insure that a certain percentage of the jobs on all projects are reserved for residents of Boston. District Two includes a large part of the downtown retail businesses, banks and insurance companies, medical center, hotels and

restaurants, light and medium industry, shipping and transportation companies, and new high-tech firms. It is my intention to create a jobs clearinghouse to help bring together the people looking for jobs and the jobs looking for people.



CHRISTOPHER HAYES
Wholesale Route Driver at
H.P. Hood & Sons,
present;
President of the South End Planning
Council and South End Federation of
Citizens Organizations,
1966;
President of the South End
Planning Council,
1964;
Past President of the Allied
Dairy Workers Union
Residence: South End
Age:51

KELLY: Historically the Asian community has seemingly been confined to employment in restaurants and garment factories. Although both are honorable industries there is an abundance of talent within the community which should be utilized in the private and public sectors.

As your district city councilor I pledge that I will: 1) use the power of my office to insure that the Asian community receives a fair share of jobs in city government; 2) open the doors to job training programs in both the private and public workforce; 3) use my influence as a member and officer in Sheet Metal Workers-Local 17 to get Asian youth into apprenticeship programs within the building trades; 4) employ on my city council staff a resident of the Asian community, on a part time basis.

PALMER: For changing zoning laws so that business can come into the city more freely.

For stronger enforcement of the laws stating that half of the work force in construction be from the City of Boston.

TAYLOR: Over the past seven years I have been acutely aware of the combined problems of unemployment and lack of training facing many Boston residents. As director of the Condon Community School, I established high school equivalency programs and a testing center which has provided over 1,000 persons with the credentials necessary for employment and job advancement. I strongly support an increase in funding to expand job training and to take workers beyond the dead-end jobs which they face now. I will work to see that the policy of hiring neighborhood residents on new development projects is enforced and that development funds are made available to neighborhood businesses for both start-up and expansion to make job opportunities available.

CRIME/SAFETY [31%]

— Because crime in the neighborhood has become more serious, additional police protection and law enforcement are necessary.

— Community residents, workers, and businesses continue to feel the adverse impact of the Combat Zone and its rampant, blatant prostitution

Continued on page 14

**MASSACHUSETTS BAY
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY
50 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**

Sealed bids for MBTA Contract No. COCNO4, TRACK REHABILITATION, ATTLEBORO TO HYANNIS—BRISTOL, PLYMOUTH AND BARNSTABLE COUNTIES, Massachusetts (Class 3—Trackage, Project Value 130.) will be received by the Director of Construction, at the Contract Administration Office, 5th Floor, 50 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110, until two o'clock (2:00 PM) on September 15, 1983. Immediately thereafter, in a designated room, the proposals will be opened and read publicly.

The work of this Contract includes the replacement of defective cross-ties and switch timbers; renewal of broken rails, joint bars, missing and broken tie plates; tightening and replacement of track bolts; raise surface, line and re-gage track; undercut track; rehabilitate, relocate and remove turnouts; grade crossing renewal; brush cutting; installation of chain-link fence and gates; restoration of drainage ditches; and debris removal.

This Contract is financed through an Interagency Agreement between the M.B.T.A. and the Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation and Construction.

Each prospective bidder proposing to bid on this Project must be prequalified in accordance with the Authority's "Procedures Governing Classification and Rating of Prospective Bidders." Copies may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the above address. Requests for prequalification for this Project will not be accepted by the Authority after the fifth (5th) day preceding the date set for the opening of bids.

Prequalified bidders may obtain from the Contract Administration Office a "Request for Proposal Form" which must be properly filled out and submitted for approval.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Contract Administration Office at the address above from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, after Aug. 18, 1983, Monday through Friday at a charge of \$25.00. The Authority's General Requirements and Covenants (1978 Edition of Division I) as amended, and the Authority's Standard Specifications, Construction, dated January, 1980, are available in separate volumes from the Contract Administration Office at a charge of \$5.00 per copy for the General Requirements and Covenants and a charge of \$15.00 per copy for the Authority's Standard Specifications, Construction, dated January 1980. Bidding documents will be mailed by parcel post upon request and receipt of an

additional fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00), payable by a separate check. If requested, documents will be forwarded by Air Freight, where such service is available, at the expense of the plan holder. (NONE OF THESE CHARGES ARE REFUNDABLE).

Bidders attention is directed to Appendix No. 1: Goals and Timetables for Female and Minority Participation in the Construction Industry; and to Appendix 2, Supplemental Equal Employment Opportunity Anti-Discrimination and Affirmative Action Program in the Specifications. In addition, pursuant to the requirements of Appendix 3 Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) Provision, bidders must submit an assurance with their bids that they will make sufficient reasonable efforts to meet the stated goal of five (5%) percent.

Bidders will affirmatively insure that in regard to any contract entered into pursuant to this solicitation, minority and female construction contractors will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in consideration for an award.

Bidders will be required to comply with Federal Equal Employment Opportunity regulations and the President's Executive Order No. 11246 and any amendments or supplements thereof.

Authorization for the bidders to view the site of the work on the MBTA's property shall be obtained from the office of the Project Manager, Mr. Kevin McRae, MBTA, 500 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, (Tel. No. (617) 722-3465). A prebid conference will be held on Aug. 26, 1983, at 10:00 AM at the above office. It is imperative that prospective bidders attend. Any request for interpretation of the specifications should be submitted in writing at the same time.

Bidders will be required to certify as part of their proposal that they are able to furnish labor that can work in harmony with all other elements of labor employed or to be employed on the Work.

Proposal guaranty shall consist of a bid deposit of \$650,000.00 in the form of bid bond, cash, certified check, treasurer's or cashier's check.

The successful bidder shall be required to furnish a Performance Bond and a Labor and Materials Payment Bond each for the full amount of the Contract Price.

The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals, to waive informalities, to advertise for new Proposals or proceed to do the work otherwise, as may be deemed to be for the best interests of the Authority.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

*Education

Continued from page 18

teachers. The best salaries are paid. But the question is: (why) while we are paying, we are not getting the results. I need to elect a member who knows how the money is spent and how to get the results."

Chin also emphasized the accountability of both the school committee members and teachers.

"I think the funding and appropriations made in the past (school committees) are irresponsible. They were overspending and they know it. The school committee should be presented with the budget as well as the expected results of teacher performance before they appropriate the money. If there is no result, then something has to be done about it. The new BSC should get together with teachers to set up the goals, clear cut goals for each grade so that Boston's learning average may be comparable to that of the nation's, or even the international average."

In summary, Chin sees a candidate's concerns, qualifications and educational background as being the most basic considerations for voters. He also

stressed the importance of integrity. "Since we are dealing with the future characters of the (Boston) kids, we should do a background check of each candidate as they have done to each government law and enforcement employee." Chin thinks the same background check should run on all candidates for public office and the results should be publicized. "If they have wronged, we give them a chance to reform. If they have not wronged, the public has the right hand to judge."

Sik Tai Ang: Immigrated from mainland China in 1980; an active and concerned public school parent.

"According to my personal opinion, a good BSC member must have three basic qualifications. First, a genuine caring for public education. Responsibilities of this post call for many influential and important decisions, such as approval and review of various programs, the direction of each program, appropriation of funds, and many others. If the member does not care about public education and students, then he or she will not be interested in collecting relevant information, asking the right questions, or looking for expert consultations or even parent's suggestions."

"Secondly, a BSC must have an adequate educational background. A

graduate of a college or university will be ideal." Ang added, "When you (have been studying) for many years, your learning experiences will help you make the right decision."

"A BSC members must be even-handed and be fair." Ang said Boston is a unique city with many races and cultures. "There should be no differentiation between races under the desegregation plan. Each BSC member should put the goals on building the pillar of the future of this country, not just Boston." Ang also said he would like to see a Boston student who may someday become one of the pillars of the world. Ang strongly emphasized that the school committee should constructively help teachers to instruct each students according to their gifts or talents.

Francis "Pancho" Chang: A long-time Chinese community health and education advocate; member of the Community District Advisory Council [District VII]; father of a newborn boy.

"A BSC member must be committed to bilingual education and, beyond bilingual education, must be willing to gear (public educational policy) to the first generation Chinese immigrants and refugees who have come from various (social) classes and backgrounds."

"Because Boston is an immigrant city," Chang said, "a BSC member should favor multi-lingual and multi-cultural instruction so that each student can learn more about other cultures and languages. Particularly the language part—not just speak a few words but be taught (to become) literate in a foreign language."

"Our (Asian) community is very much dependent on the public school system. I would like to see the BSC members have the visions of linking early childhood education all the way to adult education. For instance, to have a series of programs from early childhood education, after-school programs, to English as a second language adult education to meet the current needs of the community. The schools are the real supportive services we need (for the recent immigrants)."

When asked whether the backgrounds or experiences of the candidates should play a decisive role in the elections, Chang replied, "I don't think it really matters. It is tempting both ways."

Chang became cautious when it came to the subject of the district seats. "The danger in the district election is in the one or two issue person(s). I would tend to look for his or her positions over all issues, and then put emphasis on those concerning the Chinese community the most."

*Lawsuit

Continued from page 7

prived of adequate notice and an opportunity to comment at mandatory public hearings, since the City never determined when, where or how these funds would be spent. They contend that the City's failure to establish specific guidelines on the

use of these funds deprived them of rights under the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure of the City Charter and the due process clause of the New York State Constitution.

The Henry Street Partners' payment of \$500,000 to the City in exchange for the special permit is one of the most controversial aspects of the project. The City has been criticized for "selling" special zoning privileges to developers of luxury housing, and then letting the developers' contributions sit unused for long periods of time. A similar arrangement, in which developers were allowed to build extra floor space in exchange for contributions to improve Central Park, was abandoned because of the City's inability to administer these funds. In July, 1983, Mayor Koch appointed a special commission to study whether

developers of luxury apartments should be required to contribute to a citywide fund for low-income housing.

Margaret Fung, an AALDEF staff attorney, stated, "The long-range environmental impacts of Henry Street Tower and the Special Manhattan Bridge District have never been studied by the City or fully disclosed to the public. Chinatown residents have been systematically excluded from government decision-making processes on zoning issues that will radically alter their community. We are asking the court to bring a halt to this project until the City and the developer have complied fully with the law."

The plaintiffs are being represented by Margaret Fung and Stanley Mark of the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, and Michael Shen of Shneyer & Shen.

*Wang

Continued from page 10

and the unfailing support of his wife, Betty Wang.

Betty received her journalism degree from Columbia University and had worked for the National Broadcasting Company as a reporter before she decided to give up her career and devote her energy to public relations duties in Transtech.

She said that at the beginning she used to call the Chinese computer her husband's concubine because he spent all his leisure time at the basement with it.

"Our social life, if not zero, is close to zero," Wang admitted. "Betty is very understanding and supportive of me," he added.

Wang sometimes called himself "The other Wang," because he was mistaken for Dr. An Wang from Wang Laboratories on some occasions.

"I am very happy that there are people who use my invention. To me it is a kind of satisfaction, a little success," Gary Wang said in his usual modest manner.

Help Wanted

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

The Town of Braintree, MA is inviting applications from qualified candidates for the position of Community Development Coordinator to administer the Town's 1983 MSCP grant. The Coordinator's duties include preparation of rehabilitation assistance packages, supervision of other project staff, disbursement of project funds, general project administration and coordination of project with other related local activities. The CD Coordinator will report directly to the Board of Selectmen and the Town's Executive Secretary. The position requires substantial knowledge of the CDBG Small Cities Program, HUD/EOCD regulations and politics, the ability to work effectively with local officials, property owners, merchants, and contractors, as well as with EOCD representatives. Direct Small Cities Program experience is preferred, though similar professional experience may be acceptable. The position is funded through the 1983 MSCP grant and is contingent upon the receipt of additional future funds to extend beyond this grant period. Minorities and lower income residents of Braintree are urged to apply; salary range: 18-22K.

Resumes will be accepted at the following address no later than 28 September 1983:

Selectmen's Office
Town of Braintree
1 JFK Memorial Drive
Braintree, MA 02184

The Town of Braintree is An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR

The Town of Wakefield, MA is inviting applications from qualified candidates for the position of Community Development Director to administer the Town's 1983 MSCP grant. The Director's duties include preparation of rehabilitation assistance packages, supervision of other project staff, disbursement of project funds, general project administration and compliance activities, and coordination of the project with other related local activities. The CD Director will report directly to the Board of Selectmen and the Town's Executive Secretary. The position requires substantial knowledge of the CDBG Small Cities Program, HUD/EOCD regulations and policies, the ability to work effectively with local officials, property owners, merchants, and contractors, as well as with EOCD representatives. Qualified candidates must also demonstrate a proven ability to successfully coordinate varied functions in accordance with strict budgetary and time conditions. Direct Small Cities Program experience is preferred, though similar professional experience may be accepted. The position is funded through the 1983 MSCP grant and is contingent upon the receipt of additional future funds to extend beyond this grant period. Minorities and lower income residents of Wakefield are urged to apply; salary range: \$18-22K.

Resumes will be accepted at the following address no later than 28 September 1983:

Selectmen's Office
Town of Wakefield
Town Hall
Wakefield, MA 01880

The Town of Wakefield is An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

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CUSTODIAN South End Head Start

Clean bathrooms, classroom, and kitchen. Wash and wax floors, empty trash receptacles, put trash out for pickup. Other related duties as required.

Custodial experience preferred but not required.
PLEASE NOTE: This position is part-time for 10 hours per week.

Applications to Personnel Department 110.

ACTION FOR
BOSTON COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT, INC.

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ABCD, Inc., is an equal opportunity employer actively seeking application under its affirmative action program.



PROGRAMMER/ ANALYST \$25K - \$29K

The Cambridge School Dept. is seeking a Programmer/Analyst to provide program management and systems service who is proficient in COBOL and 1022 Database. Applicants should have 3 years' exp. in field, and background in DEC systems, database software and DEC Macro 10. 40 hr. week plus benefits.

MINORITY
CANDIDATES ARE
ENCOURAGED TO APPLY.

Please forward a letter of application, resume and references, by September 9, 1983, to Stephen Theall, Personnel Director, Cambridge School Dept., 159 Thorn-dike St., Cambridge, MA 02141.

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/H.

*Poetry

Continued from page 12

to unite and build Asian American community life and not be divorced from their communities except for occasional poetry readings.

Sansei writer, dancer, choreographer and activist Janice Mirikitani's *Awake in the River* (Isthmus Press) moves solidly within the continuum and tradition of the strongest Asian American literature. She is ever pushing forward, never complacent—a source of burning strength and commitment. Her poetry is never passive, apologetic, "subtle" or "ambiguous." (An Asian American poet told me that he thought "good poetry" should be ambiguous—i.e., confused, unclear, and non-committal.) Mirikitani's stand is clear. There are no wasted words. Her poems are passionate and penetrating. They fiercely condemn sexism, racism, and imperialism. Her outlook is internationalist with universal messages of love for human dignity, self-respect, and freedom. "Universalism" is not the abandonment of Asian American identity, but rather, upholding and uniting the Asian American experience with the progressive traditions and struggles of all cultures and peoples.

Awake in the River never retreats into

solipsism (individual personal introspection and self-absorption to the exclusion of the world). Mirikitani is an artist who not only conveys reality vividly, but also seeks to change it. Though some of her poems have an "anti-white" tone (i.e., tending to blame white people per se and not the system of white racist monopoly capitalism), the thrust of her focus is to condemn racism and imperialist oppression. Also, Mirikitani at times is preoccupied in an ecstatic enrapture with her sexual experiences and images. But she does not pander sexuality. Rather, her love is sensual, accompanied by a vituperative attack of sexism. Look at "Bitches Don't Wait."

Most of these new works evince similar common ideological weaknesses: a tendency towards white assimilation, privatism, and a peripheral involvement and commitment to the struggles of Asian American communities. This is in contrast to the dynamic tradition of pride in Asian heritage, social responsibility, and close ties with the Asian American communities that pulsates through Asian American culture. While it may be argued that these are experiences of individual poets who may not emphasize their "Asian Americanness," their writings can and should be evaluated according to the thrust of the tradition and continuum of Asian American literature and culture. Granted that the characterization of such a tradition/continuum needs further discussion, debate

and clarification, yet, it is this author's contention that there is really no other point to begin to genuinely understand and criticize Asian American Poetry. By and large, the criteria of the mainstream establishment of American letters is grossly racist with its monolithic primacy upon the Euro-American and wholesale omission of the literature of Asian, African, Latino, and native American peoples.

Art necessarily begins with the culture of a specific people, their experiences, history and life conditions. And a beginning evaluation of Asian American Poetry must proceed according to its relationship to Asian American peoples. It is my position that the strongest Asian American literature is mostly deeply reflective of and connected to the lives of the majority of Asians in America. Asian American literature as a *genre* must necessarily embrace the collective experience of Asians in America—i.e., a common history of racism, oppression and the struggle for survival, dignity, and equality. Individual artists contribute creative and fresh perceptions of this collectively shared reality, i.e., slices of life, with which we can identify, gain fresh insights to better understand our condition and inspired to keep struggling forward.

Throughout Asian American literature there exists opposing ideological stances as reflections of differing class outlooks in Asian American social life itself. On

one hand, the Asian American middle class experience has been more toward white assimilation and acceptance through accommodation. They are removed from the concentrated Asian American communities and face "identity problems." Racism cannot allow them to ever become totally white (read: equal), yet they are and feel more privileged to be living in white suburbs, to attend white campuses, to have white collar jobs, etc.

On the other hand, the Asian American working class by and large lives and/or works in predominantly Asian or minority communities and workplaces. By dint of this class condition, their concern is less for "finding oneself" and "self-actualization" but for fighting to survive and to improve their lives as a whole.

Asian American writers should draw more from the Asian American communities and working people's lives and struggles as sources for new, creative works, to inherit the progressive traditions of Asian and Asian American culture and to innovate new forms of expression. Asian American writing mustn't be dependent upon white publishers or white critical appointment but can and should make strong connections to the Asian American communities and organizations to publish, distribute and present Asian American novels, plays, poetry, and short stories about Asian American life.

*Agreement

Continued from page 3

of Understanding were agreed to August 23, and the first public notice of the agreement appeared in the all-Chinese language newspaper TSING TAO along with three advertisements of a public meeting to discuss the issue scheduled for August 30.

At the August 30 meeting, members of the negotiating team presented the various details and elements of the Memorandum of Understanding and responded to questions from the packed audience in the Merchants Building auditorium on Hudson Street. Approximately 300 community members

and residents packed the small auditorium. Members of the negotiating team sought the community's support for the full package.

At a press conference September 12 at the SCM Building site at 50 Herald Street, the city, Tufts and NEMC, along with Bill Chin representing CCBA and the community, formally announced the agreement to the public.

In a prepared press release, Tufts President Dr. Jean Mayer noted that "Co-existence between institutions and communities have presented problems since the Middle Ages. Their resolution has required both wisdom and compromise." Chin said that the agreement ushers in a "new era of cooperation between the two institutions and the Chinese community."

On the issue of land use and new expansion plans in the South Cove Urban Renewal area, this is the first time the Chinese community has been able to bring the two-headed Goliath of Tufts and NEMC to the bargaining table and to leave with something tangible.

While most attention has focused on the dollars involved—the total package of \$800,000 committed for community support—the Memorandum of Understanding represents the first formal acknowledgment of cooperation necessary between two neighbors, even when one of those neighbors, such as Chinatown, is the much littler guy on the block and a David unleashing its little fury at a sizable Goliath.

Beyond just words of cooperation, however, the Memorandum provides a tangible, financial exchange, a commitment to the Chinese community for important projects like housing and education.

It is also a broad package addressing a variety of issues which have been of concern to the community. It does not yet specifically speak to, or resolve the issue of the thorny "Master Plan" of the two institutions (which outlines a broader pack-

age of 10 separate projects). Nor is there resolution on the "boundaries" issue.

But the agreement sets the stage for future discussion and, for the first time, has Tufts and NEMC committing on paper to bring the community into the planning process.

For Chinatown, getting Tufts and the medical center to recognize the community's needs, has been a long uphill battle. Over the past year Chinatown received help from the mayor's office, the Boston Redevelopment Authority, and from Senator Edward Kennedy. Political influence and persuasiveness is a necessary tool to a community under siege.

Senator Kennedy was helpful to the university in securing \$15 million in federal funding for the Health, Science, and Education Building. He personally intervened in asking Tufts to negotiate with Chinatown, according to one member of the negotiating team. Also, Ed Martin from the senator's office participated in some of the strategy-setting meetings and provided input for the community while it was negotiating.

A sympathetic zoning board was also effective in February and April and the Boston Rede-

velopment Authority in January 1983 in delaying the application from Tufts University for conditional use approval for the HSEB, urging the university to work with the community to resolve differences.

Other than public conscience and a sense of responsibility, there is little that forces a major institution like Tufts or the Medical Center to negotiate with Chinatown. Protests by the garment industry and staunch refusals to budge by Boston Chinatown YES and the Quincy Community School Community Council from 199 Harrison and 34 Oak Street are a thorn in the side of the institution, but the "battle" between a community under siege like Chinatown and a Goliath like Tufts and NEMC are weighed heavily in favor of the big institutions with its large resources.

Members of the Chinatown Housing Land Development Task Force, leadership in the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, spokespersons from agencies forming the Coalition, are primarily volunteers. Working evenings, catching some spare moments for phone calls and meetings while trying to maintain full-time jobs, and continuing to volunteer in community projects, place the Chinatown leadership in a handicap situation.

Several factors helped. One changing Boston public which over the years has heard more and more from the community which has proclaimed outrage and concern about its loss of land and its severe housing shortage. A more sophisticated community of seasoned and well-trained and educated leaders with some political savvy generated broad community interest and information about the land use issues facing Chinatown.

Two decades ago, when the Mass. Pike came roaring through Chinatown and the Southeast Expressway on-ramp took even more land, there was hardly a peep from Chinatown. The times have changed.

Real Estate

APPLICATIONS FOR SECTION 8 RENTAL ASSISTANCE

The Executive Office of Communities and Development (EOCD) is now accepting applications for rental assistance under the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program. Under this program, participating clients pay no more than 30% of income towards their total housing cost. The balance is paid by the EOCD. The location and choice of the apartment is left up to the client, subject to program regulations. You may be eligible to receive assistance in your present apartment.

To be eligible, applicant must meet income limit requirements and qualify as: (1) a family or (2) single person over 62 years of age, handicapped or disabled. Priority will be given to those eligible families who have been displaced by natural disaster or government action.

GREATER BOSTON INCOME LIMITS

No. of Persons in Household	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Max. Annual Gross Income	\$17,250	\$19,700	\$22,200	\$24,650	\$26,200	\$27,700	\$29,250	\$30,800

There are currently a large number of openings for applicants in need of one bedroom certificates, with a limited number of certificates available in other bedroom categories. Those applicants not selected at this time will have their names added to this waiting list for future participation. The waiting list will be developed by the random selection method. This means that when and how you apply will have no bearing on where you are placed on the waiting list. Your position on the waiting list will be determined solely by computer randomization.

To obtain an application, you may choose one of three methods. Only one application per family will be accepted.

- BY WRITING** to Section 8 Program, P.O. Box 9048, Boston, MA 02114. Be sure to include your full name and address to where the application can be mailed. The EOCD will not process any mail requests after Friday, October 21, 1983.
- BY TELEPHONING** 1-800-392-6043 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday, beginning October 3, 1983. Requests for applications by telephone will be accepted until Friday, October 21, 1983.
- BY VISITING** the Lobby Information Booth at the Charles F. Hurley State Office Building, 19 Stanfords Street, Government Center, Boston, MA from Tuesday, October 11, 1983 to Friday, October 28, 1983, Monday thru Friday between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

ALL APPLICATIONS REGARDLESS OF METHOD CHOSEN MUST BE RETURNED AND/OR POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1983.

Current occupants or applicants to public housing or any other assisted housing must fill out and submit an application specifically for this program. Applicants for this program will not lose their place on any other public housing waiting list.

No person will be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the program because of race, color, creed, national origin or membership in any class.



EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Brockton's Newest Elderly Community Douglas House

20 Haverhill Street, Brockton, MA 02401

Douglas House is Brockton's newly designed elderly apartment complex, located in the area for your convenience and offering those easy comforts of community living.

Available for occupancy in late 1983, or early 1984, Douglas House will be comprised of 158 one and two bedroom apartments, some of which are specifically designed to accommodate handicapped persons.

If you are interested in residing at Douglas House or you would like to be on our application list, please complete the following form and return to us:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____



Mail To This Address:
54 Haverhill Street
Brockton, MA 02401



Managed By State Street Development Management Corporation
Financed By Department of Housing and Urban Development

FOR SALE BY OWNER

Moss Hill, Jamaica Plain
—Custom built ranch—
corner lot—3 bedrooms,
2½ baths, large living
room, dining room, tv
room, eat-in kitchen,
hardwood floors, burglar
alarm, garage, fenced
yard, finished basement.
\$140,000. Call 522-2660.

移民法律專欄

羅屈臣律師

美國是一個完全由移民組成的國家。從一開始美國就嘗試着平衡新移民及已生根的國民兩者之間的衝突。

美國的強大直接可追溯到移民們不斷的血汗工勞及貢獻，但已世代在此的國民却亦希望維護國家的資源。美國開國之父在獨立之初原本似乎非常歡迎任何欲前來開墾這片荒野的人士。然而，過了一段毫無司法限制移民的時期，在一八八二年，國會竟然通過一項排華法令 Chinese Exclusion Act 顯示國策之改變，法律漸趨向於種族限制及移民名額之設立直接影響到今日移民法之發展。

本欄的主旨是探討現存移民法規例之詳細重點，並提供讀者更確切，更適時之消息。每一期將討論移民法之一項重點，從小處著手，讓讀者能一步步了解美國整個限制移民入境的規例，我歡迎讀者就所討論之問題向我提出任何之建議或意見。

要有意義的討論移民法，首先要區分「移民」與「非移民」。前者是申請永久居留於美國，移民局劃分這「些人」為「永久居民」 Permanent Residents，並發給「綠卡」(雖然已不再是綠色)證明其永久居留身份。有了居留身份則同時可在美國合法工作，沒有時間限制，並且「綠卡」持有人可替直系親屬 Immediate Family 申請永久居留。「永久居留」身份將於日後作更詳細之討論。

「非移民」則包括用某一原因入境美國的人士，而在簽證限期到達時便會離開美國。因為這類簽證的重要性，我將分別列於日後在本欄詳細討論。大致上來說，這群「非移民」指從水手過境之旅客，以致可無限期留境的特別投資家及商人在內。「非移民」簽證對某些國家的人特別重要，(例如香港)尤其是一些移民簽證名額嚴重落後的國家。這些問題都

會在本欄一一探討，並會解釋各類簽證的要求及限制。

不少人對美國之移民法知其一二而不知其二三，很多錯誤消息互相傳遞，行家稱之為「移民神話」，例如，一項相傳已久的移民之謎是任何人只要在美國投資四萬元開設一間公司並僱用一名美國公民則可獲得居留。事實上，雖然有一條法令允許任何人借著投資四萬元而可以申請移民簽證，但是移民局簽證種類內並沒有任何一項簽證給予這類申請人，除非移民法會有所更改，不然以這種方法想申請移民的人恐怕等一輩子也拿不到移民簽證。

編者啟：本文作者律師羅屈臣先生 Roy J. Watson Jr.

從本期開始特在船版開闢一專欄討論現今美國繁瑣之移民法令。因為移民法之複雜及經常改變，不少人對法令無法知其全貌，為了讓讀者能獲得專業性的第一手移民法資料，屈臣先生將法令深入淺出之一一為讀者釋疑，屈臣先生是一名執業律師。希望本欄能有助於讀者對移民法有個正確的認識。

本欄為譯文，請參照英文版原文為主。

本月份移民配額

本年度九月份移民配額現已公佈如下。如有任何有關移民手續疑問者，可向私人律師或華美福利會移民專員麥先生詢問，其電話為四二六—八六八一。

第一優先者(為美國公民廿一歲以下之未婚子女)：凡在中國或香港出生者均有名額。

第二優先者(為持有永久居留證或綠卡之配偶與未婚子女)：中國出生者——在八三年一月八日前完畢申請

手續者可得配額。香港出生者——在七五年六月廿四日前完畢申請手續者可得配額。

第三優先者(為專業科技人員)：中國出生者——有名額。香港出生者——七四年六月十三日。

第四優先者(為美國公民之已婚子女)：中國出生者——有名額。香港出生者——七八年九月廿二日。

第五優先者(為美國公民之兄弟姊妹)：中國出生者——七八年十一月十五日。香港出生者——七二年九月十五日。

第六優先者(為技術及非技術人員)：中國出生者——八一年一月一日。香港出生者——七八年十二月八日。非優先類者，在中國或香港出生者均無名額。

燈迷迷底

謎底

- 1 石灰。2 電腦終端機(Terminal)
- 3 風谷櫃。4 山水花鳥畫。5 能。
- 6 夢。7 繁。8 源。9 瀛。10 賈島。
- 11 羅隱。潘閔。11 長命富貴。12 猜燈謎。13 酒色財氣。14 微。15 臨高。
- 16 電白。17 田。18 尊。19 三藩市。
- 20 長春。21 泰國。22 日本。23 鄰。24 養。25 用。26 一。27 也。28 朱曉東。
- 29 將。30 一。31 上海。32 武漢。33 花蓮。34 台中。35 水。36 啞。37 孔明。
- 38 陸游。39 何進。40 關平。41 陳連富。42 七喜。43 號。44 李。45 廟。46 脚。47 愁。48 門。49 星。50 南海。

慶中秋

華埠已於八月廿一日提前慶祝中秋節，當日節目從十一時起有遊藝、功夫表演及歌舞。這次中秋主題是「中國遊戲」，克臣街全部佈置了中國各式玩意攤位，加上鑼鼓喧天的燈迷及兒童園遊會，吸引了不少中外人士，為華埠平添了節日的喜慶氣氛。



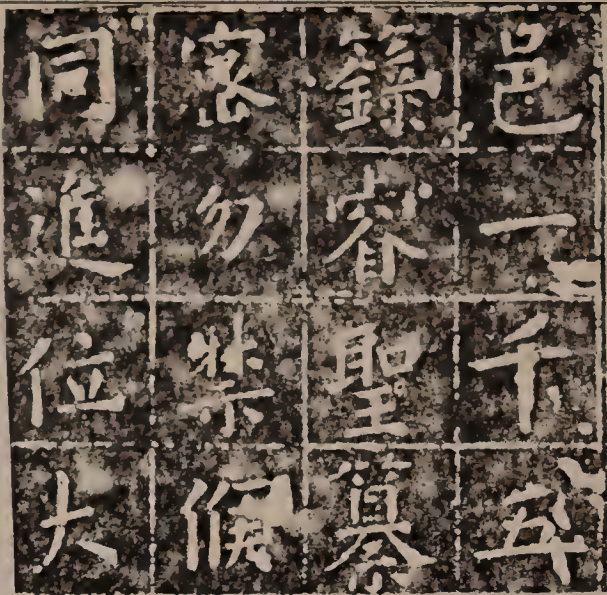
書法知識講座

謝志揚

介紹歐陽洵之書法及其書論

歐陽洵是中國湖南省長沙人。是唐初名書法家之一，他最初是學王羲之的，又學過王獻之與虞世南各大書法。最後，他自創一體，後人稱曰「歐體」。歐體字的特點是平正中有力有氣勢。初學書法的人，多從學歐體入手。

歐體的字帖，有『九成宮醴泉銘』、『化度寺瘞瘵碑』、『虞恭公碑』等。一般初學者以臨摹『九成宮醴泉銘』居多。歐陽洵的字體如（圖一）：



圖一

歐陽洵書法之要訣：
歐陽洵的寫字要訣稱為「八訣」

- 一、如高峰之墮石。
- 二、似長空之初月。
- 三、若千里之陳雲。
- 四、如萬歲之枯藤。
- 五、勁松倒折，落挂石崖。
- 六、如萬鈞之弩發。
- 七、利劍截斷犀象之角牙。
- 八、一波常三過筆。

以上八訣是談每寫一個字的筆法他說：

在要寫字的時候（書法），首先要

把心情平靜下來，把精神用在寫字上面，坐着端正的姿勢。執筆時，腕要直，指要齊，掌要空。一般謂「實指空拳」。然後思考怎樣寫，寫什麼，在紙上怎樣分佈，使它不要偏側。墨的濃淡也要適宜，墨淡寫出來的沒有神彩，太濃又會膠筆毛而滯筆。

寫字時，要注意肥、瘦、強、弱。

寫字肥就會感覺鈍、瘦就感到骨刺。過強則（行筆太速）感到怒氣沖沖，過弱則感到疲乏無力。

寫字時，要注意字的結構的均衡與和諧，例如四面均衡站立穩定而不呆滯。長短合度，粗細折中。

寫字時，要注意字的安排（佈局），看得准、寫得准。疏密相間適當。字的筋骨精神，隨着它的大小自然地表現出來。不可頭輕尾重，不可左短右長，要上、下、左、右，相互呼應，整幅字的氣勢要融和，精神洒落。

歐陽洵寫字的結構法

歐陽洵論寫字的結構稱「三十六法」：

排疊

這就是字體筆畫之間的距離疏密要均勻，不要有些距離太濶，有些則又太狹。如壽、藥、畫、寶、筆、麗、贏、癸等的字。

避就

所謂「避就」，就是避免這樣、要那樣的意思。寫字要避免寫一個字中的太密，使之疏通，避免相同使之變化，筆劃避免離開該字體太遠，使之靠近。否則這個字就會感到「不順眼」的奇形古怪的樣子。見（圖二）自明。如「府」字撇，一筆向下，一筆向左。避免兩撇相同。「廬」字的撇，上一撇與下一撇亦不同，避免重疊。等等。

府

廬

圖二

頂戴

所謂「頂戴」，一字分上下兩段，從整個字看，為了使這個字有「穩定」之感，上下段必須相配。不要頭輕尾重，或頭重尾輕，例如「疊」、「壘」、「宜」、「里」等字，是承上，如盤中戴物，最下一橫畫必須略長於其上，使之「站」立得穩，又如「驚」、「驚」、「聲」、「醫」等字，雖然上重下輕，但字中的「鳥」、「耳」、「酉」大小適當相配之外，「耳」的下橫畫，「鳥」的四點，「醫」字中「酉」的上橫畫稍張開一點而又不上下段左右範圍，還是有穩定之感，且不呆滯，見（圖三）自明。

穿插

有些字的結構是互相交錯的，就有「穿插」。例如「弗」字。這類字，穿插要均勻，長短、大小要有變化，見（圖四）自明。

向背

有些字的結構是互相背向的，如「北」、「兆」之類，互相相向的有「卯」、「知」、「好」等字。要注意各有體勢，相背而不相同，相向亦有變化。否則呆板難看。

偏側

有些字體不一定是四平八穩的，是有偏側之勢，這類字，如果應偏而

對

聲

對

壘

圖三

錯

聲

錯

壘

不偏反而失勢，顯得呆板生硬。例如「戈」、「衣」、「幾」之類，是偏右的；如「夕」、「朋」、「乃」、「勿」、「少」之類，是偏左的，但不要過份誇大，並且注意均衡。例如「戈」、「衣」、「幾」字勢偏右下

圖四

對

典

錯

弗

對

典

錯

弗

對

衣

偏右

錯

衣

對

戈

錯

戈

對

勿

錯

勿

對

乃

錯

乃

偏左

對

女

對

丈

偏正

錯

女

錯

丈

圖五

方的，則由左上方與左下方使之略為平衡，「乃」、「勿」二字是偏左下方的，則由其右方略在結構與筆畫之輕重使之平衡等等。這就是歐陽洵所說的「偏者正之，正者偏之」之法。如「女」、「大」、「不」等字，是左右對稱的「正」寫就不好看、呆板。就需要「偏」之，「女」字是偏左而以女字的起筆和收筆的右方使之平衡，其字勢則生動有勢。見（圖五）自明。

王一中與傳技公司

以多語文電腦闖天下

華人在美從事英文電腦行業而有相當成就者不乏其人，然而能以一套中、日、韓、英四種語文電腦在美國及東南亞打出一片天下的大概只數「傳技電腦公司」的創辦人王一中博士。

其實研究發展中文電腦的公司在美國就有IBM及王安等，為何「傳技」所推出的「中華一號」SinoTerm及四國語文終端機RLG/CJK

特別受到重視歡迎，不但美國國會圖書館採用了六套，美國著名大學圖書館亦紛紛效法安裝四國語文終端機以處理東方語文圖書資料。傳技更以「中華一號」為基礎替中華民國台灣省國防部設計了一套完整的中文電腦網路「中華一號」將安裝在廿一縣市，用以管理後備軍人事務資料。

王一中認為她公司的中華電腦取勝於用最自然的輸入方式，用者不需要背誦口訣或長時間受訓，只要懂得書寫中文自然會用。傳技之「中華一號」之原理是「字根法」，也就是將中文字之部首拆開，依順序把各字根打入電腦，再由電腦組成成為一中文字。例如說「謝」字是用「言」、「身」、「寸」三個字根所組成；又或「童」字，是由「立」、「田」、「土」三個字根所組成，只要用者將字根依次序一一「敲」入電腦，便可形成所要的字眼，通常一個中文字只需平均敲三至四個鍵即可併成一字，無論字根之組合是從左至右或從上至下，電腦都可以辨認，操作相當方便。

王一中將中文之二百四十五個字根安排在鍵盤上，每個鍵上刻有兩個字根以節省體積，並加上英文之廿六個字母以標準英打方式輸入，字鍵及特殊功能鍵共一四五個，具有撰文編輯、檔案管理、造字及存取常用詞句

之功能。傳技的這套電腦命名為「中華一號」，首先在台灣打響知名度。一九八〇年國民黨第十二屆全會即用「中華一號」為中央委員選舉計票。傳技繼已簽下國防部之合約，為其設計一套人事管理的中文電腦網路通訊系統。

接着傳技以「中華一號」的硬體結構及字根法輸入方式贏得美國「圖書館研究學會」Research Library Group

之公開招標，合作研究一套多語文電腦，發展出中、日、韓、英四國語文終端機。目前在美國除了前述的國會圖書館外，另有史丹佛胡佛學院 Stanford Hoover Institute、洛杉磯郡立圖書館、

Los Angeles County Library、楊百翰大學 Brigham Young University、哥倫比亞大學 Columbia University、普林斯頓大學 Princeton University、康乃爾大學 Cornell University、及密西根大學 University of Michigan

。據稱美國軍方亦對傳技之創作甚感興趣。

王一中談起研究發展中文電腦及創業之始末可謂甘苦並參。早在一九七二年當王博士仍在美國交通部門任職時便已在工餘時間集合三、五同好一齊研究一套易學易用的中文電腦。在這地下室「工廠」鑽研，一切因陋就簡，鑽研數年之光景終於成功的推出「中華一號」。

王夫人，李俊女士笑稱自從王一中開始研究中文電腦以來，全部工餘時間均與電腦為伍，就如同丈夫娶了一位姨太太一樣。王夫人曾取得哥倫比亞大學的獎學金。攻讀新聞學，並於畢業後任國家廣播公司之記者。後來因為先生之工作關係，王夫人決定放棄記者生涯而將精力用在經營管理新成立之「傳技電腦公司」。

王一中認為他今天的成果除了歸功於一個好的構想，努力不懈的精



中、日、韓、英四國語文終端機近貌

神，再來就是王夫人對他的體諒及支持。他表示，從研究到創業的歷程中，完全犧牲了個人及家庭的社交生活，如果沒有得到家人精神上的支持，恐怕只會事倍功半。

對發展中文電腦的成敗及市場而言，王一中表示自始至終沒有懷疑過。他認為凡是用東方語言的國家或機構都一直期盼有快捷、準確的工具來處理成千上萬的資料。目前傳技已打開的市場是台灣及美國，下一個目標便是香港、星加坡以至歐洲各國。

傳技的總公司設在波士頓近郊一處高級技術工業區，另設分公司在台灣。去年王一中又因一篇論文的構想而獲得美國國家科學基金會卅八萬餘元的獎金，在一年半內研究利用雷射技術發展中文排版電動化的系統。據王一中說曾和報界、出版商聯絡過，知道有此需要，市場方面很樂觀。

王一中博士畢業於國立成功大學電機系，繼以赴美深造，分別在麻省理工學院及德州大學取得電腦電機碩士及博士學位，就如同很多留美僑胞，利用智慧及苦幹的精神為自己鋪出了一條美好的大道。

偶然他會被不知情的人誤認為是王安公司的負責人（因英文姓氏相同

波士頓校務委員之職責權益

波士頓公立學校創立已有三百七十餘年的歷史，為美國境內外所有公校中成立最早之公眾教育機構。

自從一九七四年波士頓因被聯邦法庭裁定其違反平等教育機會的基本人權，而在一樁人權訴訟案中被判地方法官迫令實行種族混校制的行政與教學方案。故在過去九年來素以優良教育為旨之波士頓公校即被此一法律上增添的職責所籠罩。現任五位校委中，有二位係為波士頓有史以來首先後擔任校委之黑人，其餘三位為白人。

目前波士頓公校最高權力決策機構為由市民普選出之五人校務委員會。根據波士頓市核訂章程第一章第四節之「權力與職責」一段中解明校務委員之主要職責為「掌管有關公校之所有督察與方案，並依（麻省）法律盡職處理全部校舍樓宇的管理及維護」。

除此之外，該節並列明校務委員

有下列職責：「甄聘及辭退教師，指派校舍管理人員，決定教師薪津，隨時應需增加行政人員之薪津，並依法賦予之權力改得以應需建或修理公校之樓宇等等。」

波士頓校務委員一職雖需經由民選，但其履行之職責全係義務性質。到目前為止，校務委員並無薪金可領。據本刊所悉，在去年市議會通過之第二九六章法案中，已准許校務委員會向市議會提出有關其支取待遇的申請。

據悉校委如代表波士頓出席外地召開之教育會議時，其所需之膳宿及交通費用則由公校支付。目前唯一例外的情況為在連續開會的情形下，例如由下午四時一直開會到九時的話，出席會議的校委有權申領八元之餐費。

每一校委在總部均設有辦公室，室內之裝飾與傢俱可向公校申請購置。每位校委並有全職之秘書及行政助理各一名以協助處理校務。其薪津

均由公校支付。

校務委員會每月通常開會一次。自八一年以來，該會即不定期的在市內九學區內舉行例行校務會議，以期密切地與各區家長保持接觸。

在今秋普選後，校委人數將由現有三五名增至十三名。其中包括分由九個行政分區選出之各區校委，及全市普選出之四名全面性的校委。據本刊載稿前獲悉，公校總部十一樓處已備妥十三間校務委員之辦公室，期備下居校委應用。校委會之常任秘書早已著手準備編纂「校委手冊」。此一校委手冊之籌劃在波士頓公校史上尚屬首次。預期手冊的內容將提供系統性的資料，以充實新校委之執行工作。



：WANG），他不引以為忤，而自稱為「另一個王安」。對自己的事業他謙虛的表示：「我很高興有人用我做的東西，對我來講是一種滿足，也是一點小小的成功。」

圖為王一中博士與RLG/CJK電腦。

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本公司營業時間為：星期一至六 9:30 a.m. - 7 p.m.

星期日 12 - 6 p.m

歡迎光臨、莫失良機

理想校務委員應具之資格條件

特訪五位關注教育人仕

麥拉富林：我主張用區民泊車特許證，使某些街道之停車位只供本區民眾使用。我認為應執行一項本區之交通及泊車研究針對增加合法泊車位為主。我曾強烈反對本區各酒吧及夜總會之擴張，因為我深知這些營業所帶來的交通問題。

麥拉富林：我贊成在本區的柏拉頓高中 Brighton High School 及積克遜—曼恩社區學校 Jackson-Mann Community School 設立英文班計劃。

麥拉富林：我會遊說 MBTA 增加巴士之班次及數量。我會尋求辦法使 MBTA 之服務不會因社區之不同而厚此薄彼。

在今年十月中旬舉行之波市初選中，除了九位初選候選人熱烈角逐市長的席位外，尚有十三位公校校務委員的選舉。但因市長選舉的激烈競爭，或因席位之眾多，此二項選舉較少為報章或選民注意。

居美華人對教育在家庭中一向給予極端的重視。但在學校組織的參與上却較少見。波市華人家長在過去十年來已展開了不少爭取華童權益的工作。一九七四年首次出現的反對波市巴士混載下對待華童之不當措施的華人教育子女委員會及家長會曾獲得華童三日全面性罷課及參與談判的成功結果。

七八年開始另一批關注公校教育的華人家長亦開始逐次投身參與有組織的家長會。例如波市華人雙語家長諮詢議會，全市長會及各個學校的家長組織。這批家長迄今仍維持初衷定期地舉行全市性的公開聚會，並應邀師資、課程材料及學生安全等問題的急需召開緊急會議。

波市華人雙語家長諮詢會更於一年來多方搜集資料策劃編輯，預計在年底出版之「華人家長手冊」，以供各位新舊家長及社區人士參考之用。

在這二次家長參與的過程中，大家都同意波市需有一關切華人子女教育的棟樑樹下良好的基礎。故今年校務委員的選舉對華人社區來說不可不予極深的注意。

為向讀者提供些有關校務選舉的資料，本刊除另文解說校務之職責權益外，並特別訪問了五位對公眾教育極端關注的華人，誠徵他們的高見。雖然他們的背景、環境不同，他們的見解也未必能全面性代表華人社區對校務的看法，但校務初選之際，他們熱衷懇切提供的見解可以代表大多數波市華人的觀點。以下即為訪問中摘錄的文章，其先後係以筆者訪問之先後為序。

問題：「在你心目中，波市校務委員應具備那些基本條件資格？」

范史蒂芬妮女士在美出生，受教長大。曾任波市公校教師與行政人員共達十一年之久，現任布克蘭，有一兒一女。

「第一，我首先會檢查他為什麼要作校務委員（以下簡稱校務），其動機究竟為何？校務這份職位多年來曾被少數人濫用，並被利用作為其達其政治目的之經過點，而非真正的為教育謀想。」

「第二，我想知道他對家長參與的看法如何？他是否為接納所有家長的意見而詳加考慮？他是否主動地密切與家長保持連繫？他是否探討家長對校務的反應及觀點？」

「第三，新任校務委員對波市內各種族及文化應具有深切的敏感性。他應全力並全面性的推廣種族間之和睦相處，協助解決任何種族間之困難，並非加深種族或文化間之誤解或隔膜。」

范女士並提及如果新任校務委員身為家長的話，其經驗將對此一職務之履行增助不少。

馮甄若素女士由港移民波市十四年，極切關注教育事務之波市家長，有二男二女就讀於公校。

「第一，新任校務委員必需對波市公校教育具有真切關懷之心。在有真切的關懷下，方能正確處理多方校務。例如現行教育的素質，學童課室內學習的環境，校內外之安全保障，課程的編集等均將直接影響到教育本質的要務。」

「第二，設立公校的目的是為學童的未來奠定良好的基礎。新任校務委員應注意學童如何在學習的過程中預備身心進入或社會，接受挑戰。有關這方面的應注意的校務應至少包括協助高中學生選修入大學或選擇職業的課程，爭取課程所需的經費。如果應此需要發展新課程的話，亦可向國內其他成功的公校系統借鏡學習，多方充實教育的實質。新任校務委員應明白這方面的需要。」

「第三，在公校管理方面，新校務委員應明確知道如何在新津、校舍維護、文具書籍及所需教育工具的購置上如何有效的運用經費。（特別在目前波市教育經費短缺的情形下）盡量利用省府及聯邦政府的補助經費來提高教育素質，或設立應急需有益的新課程。新任校務委員應對整個公校教育體系及每一部門的設置，職責範圍，相互間之聯繫有相當的認識，以求高度的工作效率。」

應注意的部門計有執行部、人事、課程部等等。」

「第四，新校務委員應對雙語教育的背景、涵義及哲學有深刻的認識。尤其對過渡性雙語教育及永久性雙語教育的不同之處有所瞭解（筆者按：目前麻省實行雙語教育法案之哲學為過渡性質。其意為在三年受學期間內所有受雙語教育的學生需學好英文而轉至英文班。）目前波市十個不同語言之雙語教育課程對普通學習外語亦提供了一個就地取材的資源，不需遠涉重洋，旅居異鄉學外語或文化。如校務能充分利用現有師資及課程材料，例如國際學習教育課程可借助雙語教育任教之語文老師及母國文化課程，相信公校可以節省許多經費開支。」

陳耀庭先生五十餘年來華埠居民，自卅年代初期即受波市公校教育之洗禮。現任職麻省保險局執行秘書。

「第一，新任校務委員必需關懷受教的學童。當一位校務關懷學童時，他一定會盡力善用經費，得回應得的效。目前許多人抱怨公校經費太高，我却不以為然。為了學童將來着想，我不反對在教育上花費金錢。但我監視所有的花費應得回其付出的代價與結果。舉例來說，波市教師的新津水平在全國來說是一數二之高。問題是我們付稅人並未得到對等的教育果實。進一步來說，除了教師薪津之外，新任校務應對公校每項經費支出及其應得之果效詳細比較，以來提高未來波市市民的教育水準。」

丁錫齊先生由大陸赴美三年，現任波市教育事務主任。

「根據我的看法，身為校務委員必須具備三項基本條件：一、教育必須真正關心教育。因為目前波市校務包括校務各項課程計劃、校務方面及其他重要事項。如其本人對教育缺乏真正熱心的話，他不可能對內容的審閱、資料的搜集均不會真心。例如許多人物應因過於重視政治或本身職業發展而忽視本人應盡之職責，其結果即為步人對職業缺乏熱心。」

「第二，校務本身要有受教育的背景與知識。有專科大學教育的人這比較理想。因為身為校務，長期浸淫於學識，並身經高等教育的話，他的見解經驗及考慮的因素條件較為深切。」

「第三，校務必須處事公平。因為波市在種族混雜教育下並無種族之分。校務應對所有種族人士一視同仁，從不偏袒。就國家將來棟樑而著手，應多方培養優秀人才，應多方培養優秀人才，應多方培養優秀人才。」

他們面臨許多與其他地區不同的獨特性。波市是由移民建成的城市，新任校務應深重考慮不同語言授課外，並應注重外語之教授。所謂的外語課程，並非止於熟悉幾句常用的會話，而需在日常生活中能用外語書寫。在這眾多種族匯集的波市，作為校務必需首先盡心的處理這項問題。」

「第二，波市華人子女教育幾乎完全是依賴公校的課程。（甚少家長額外金錢將兒女送至私人學校就讀。）新任校務必須對華人社區提供一系列性的連續公眾教育：如由早期幼兒教育將對不斷湧入波市幼兒教育至成人英文教育，具有責任心。這全面性的教育將不斷湧入波市華人社區之不同年齡市民提供平等教育機會。」

張先生並表示候選人的教育水準及出身對履行校務的職責並不具有深遠的影響，故他不會以此來衡量決定。除此之外，本刊並向每位請教下列一個問題：

許多華童在遷居美國，讀完雙語教育後多因乘賦過人及勤奮就學經激烈考試競爭後而入有名的拉丁學校，拉丁女中或理工高中。

依高中課程規定，所有學生均得選讀一門外國語言。對這些已會中英文的高中生來說，你是否贊成新任校務應慎重考慮接納中文為波市公校正式外語之一？

在一年半前，波市華人雙語家長諮詢會在社會教育會議上，當面向出席會議的史貝靈校長提出這項提議，當時獲得的答覆是他將對此詳加考慮。馮甄若素女士與丁錫齊先生當時均為雙語家長會議之職員，故他們對此而給予的確定答覆是在預料之中。

范女士亦肯定的表示新的校務委員會應對此一提案作正面的討論及週詳慎重的考慮。

在經筆者解釋後，陳耀庭先生認為此一主意非常之好，並相當的重

要性，故對此相當之支持，他的角度與上述三位稍有不同，他說：「依照數目來看，中文成為外語之必然性早已存在。因為這世界上超過百分之廿五的人口操用中文，加上中國經濟發展的潛力雄厚，美國是應該多多訓練熟悉中文的人材，來正視需要。」

陳先生更進一步表示：「如果不提供中文為外語的課程的話，波市公校可以說是『近視』，這是經濟發展的機遇。」

每日在華僑任職之張板橋先生對此一建議表極肯定性的贊同。他並同時表示願公開推薦競選第二區校務之拔瑞先生及競選全市普選校務的西班牙裔人士亞瑞尤先生。其他四位接受筆者訪問的人士則盼望各位華裔選民慎重考慮各位候選人，慎重的投票選舉二位校務。

筆者謹借本角公開向范史蒂芬妮女士、馮甄若素女士、陳耀庭先生、丁錫齊先生及張板橋先生對熱心響應本刊的訪問而致衷誠之謝意。

要性，故對此相當之支持，他的角度與上述三位稍有不同，他說：「依照數目來看，中文成為外語之必然性早已存在。因為這世界上超過百分之廿五的人口操用中文，加上中國經濟發展的潛力雄厚，美國是應該多多訓練熟悉中文的人材，來正視需要。」

陳先生更進一步表示：「如果不提供中文為外語的課程的話，波市公校可以說是『近視』，這是經濟發展的機遇。」

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舢舨徵求

中文編輯

有意參加徵求中文編輯者，須具有良好中、英文程度並通曉粵語。如通曉國語、台山話更佳。需熱心、勤快、誠實。

有意者請寄信至：英文稿一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

份給郵報月刊 Sampan Chinese Editor Screening Committee c/o CACA 18 Oxford Street Boston, Ma 02111

上接第三版

第一選區

市議員候選人

(+)學校 (八%)

公立學校重新分校制度 (Reassignment Systems)

對學生及家長造成很多不便之處。有些學生被派至離家很遠的學校上課。

有些老師對學生學業不聞不問的態度使家長非常擔心。他們認為市府應該多撥款給學校，以求聘用更多教職員管理學生。

希斯：市議會除了能投票決定本市公立學校之預算外，並無直接對學校當局有其他影響力。因為有學校委員會負責。當然，凡是有學齡兒童的父母都非常希望學校當局能有表現。我有兩女兒，他們分別是十一歲及十四歲。而沒有孩子的市民亦希望學校能有所為。我將與學校委員會的同事們密切合作，保證市議會與學校委員會是合作而不是對立。

占佳利：以往九年來，我一直研究及參予波士頓公校制度，大家都認為我對這方面知識廣泛並消息準確。波士頓公校最大的問題是學生不能自由選擇學校，因為各校求種族均等而使學生被分派往離家很遠的學校上課。我支持學生有自由選擇學校並支持社區附近之學校。我極端反對強迫坐校車之制度 (busing)。因為時間證明此制度對教育有害無益。並且會度至種族分歧。

柏瑪：社區學童應該被分發往所居住社區之學校。

(+)閉路電視 (三%)

應該鼓勵大眾媒體真實公正的描繪亞洲民族。

市府應保證本社區利用閉路電視的設備及時段做節目的權利。

希斯：閉路電視公司成立時的章程內，有列明社區可使用其儀器及獲得製作節目之技術協助。法律應使公司實行其章程之承諾。

占佳利：我向華埠南灣社區保證我一定堅持亞裔居民能享有公平使用閉路電視之機會以求呈現亞洲人士正確的形象。

泰勒：因為我對閉路電視可能成為社區一項教育溝通工具之興趣，使我從開始一直參與並成為「波士頓社區使用及節目基金」的監察委員會的成員。我身原市議員後，將支持區民獲得閉路電視的訓練，使用製作儀器及節目時間。

(+)難民、種族歧視 (二%)

東南亞難民不斷湧入本區，使原本有限的傳統就業市場更形緊縮，並導致種族歧視的現象。

希斯：這個地方本來就是由早期移民所形成的國家。我雙親便是因為要逃避英人之壓迫而於六十年前從愛爾蘭移民到美國來。起初對他們而言亦不容易而需要時間。他們終能找到安身之所。但「時間」並不是唯一的。我們需要擴充就業市場，增加教育機會及房屋住宅去幫助新移民在我們的社會安棲，亦因此能減少種族歧視。

占佳利：我支持並實行所有人民擁有公平之權利及公平之機會我反對

因對任何種族優待而犧牲另一種族之權利。聯邦政府必需停止所有具有歧視之計劃或政策才能真正減少種族之間的歧視。

第九區

柯士頓、柏拉頓

市議員候選人

為了真正能反映民意，舢舨日前另外電話抽樣調查了柯士頓、柏拉頓區的區民，徵詢民眾對新任第九區市議員改進的市區各項問題。調查結果整理成問卷方式寄往八位第九區之市議員候選人，於截稿日期為止只收到三位候選人之答覆，而其中兩位沒有針對所提出之問題逐一回答。一位是法蘭克林 George Franklin。

他的回函簡略表示亦關心民眾所提出的相同問題，並盡力改進不平等之處，使第九區能更安寧，更適合於區民之居住。法蘭克林並表示會在社區學校內設立晚間之英文班以幫助亞洲人士早日掌握運用英文以便好尋找職業。

另一位候選人河根 Joe Hogan 認為第九區應有一所具備充實警力之警局才能確保治安，打擊罪案，房屋問題方面，河根主張實行租金管制及嚴格禁止興建出售式之高級公寓房屋。他並表示會設立一租客熱線回答一切租客之難題，及為耆英興建住屋等。

以下為第九區市議員候選人麥拉富林 Brian McLaughlin 對問卷的答覆：

第九區市議員候選人麥拉富林，現任職於機械顧問公司為經理，一九七九—一九八一年間服務於柯士頓柏拉頓區之小市府為服務協調員。

麥拉富林 (Brian McLaughlin) 我為柯士頓、柏拉頓區的治安問題盡了最多力量。我成功地阻止了柯士頓區哈佛街數個酒吧的擴張營業申請。最近我亦反對 Commonwealth Ave.

一一九二號 Caehe 酒吧跳舞場地時擴張申請。其他夜總會如 Club Soda 及 Burattys 等亦限制他們的擴張。兩間餐廳 Del King Grecian Yearning 申請酒牌亦因為我的反對而沒有得逞。身為一名市議員，我絕對支持將酒吧營業時間縮短，並將一些專門製造事端、打鬥及吵鬧客人的酒吧予以關閉。我認為所有有酒吧均應該在週末僱用一名警員巡視以減少任何打鬥或蓄意破壞之行動。

柯士頓、柏拉頓區的治安可以下列辦法改進：在有需要的街道增設路燈，路燈壞了立刻修理，業主必需保持房屋的安全及備有照明裝置，所有門窗必需裝上堅牢的鎖，我提倡每年派人檢查所有柏文樓以強制實行住屋之安全。

麥拉富林：市政府應該負責經常清洗街道，並且應該購買更多垃圾箱以免垃圾到處放。鼓勵商號負責人及業主清理所屬物業前之街道。

高人口密度之區域應將收垃圾車之時段增為一週兩次。更應強力執行法令限制民眾只准在垃圾車來前之黃昏才能把垃圾放到門口的路邊。

麥拉富林：柏拉頓區的警局應繼續存在並且應該將警力恢復至原有之全開放狀態。並派警察經常巡邏各區域以熟悉區民及各區的特定問題。我認為區民亦應該與警方合作共同防止罪案的發生。



麥拉富林

麥拉富林：我是波士頓租客選舉協會所支持的候選人。我贊成再度實施租金限制法令及限制業主因改建樓宇為出售式公寓而迫遷房客。這些法令將能控制租金及投機的投資者，使本區房地產不斷上漲。

身為柯士頓、柏拉頓社區發展公司之一員，我一直致力於增加房屋的供給量。我提倡多利用社區發展基金 Community Development Block Grant 在重建及維護波士頓房屋署擁有的數以千計空置住宅上。市區的發展商應該由市府限定捐款項用作興建社區住屋及新商業。我認為收買重建本市的空置住屋的價錢應該減低及申請手續應簡化。

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學院製作，供全國巡迴展出之用，老人入場券只收三元，逢星期三下午一至四時免收入場費。

波士頓市立圖書館在九月廿二和廿九日下午二時播放電映，介紹各地名勝，免費招待。

紐伯利街到了九月廿五日那天，將成一座露天藝術展覽場，展出有陶瓷、皮革、玻璃、銅器、貴金屬、油畫水彩等，免費遊覽，由唐人街去，只有兩個地鐵站那麼近。

讀者來函

波城華埠和達美·紐英倫醫院最近達成的協議是華埠小市民的一個重要勝利。這個成就和過去數年內對達美·紐英倫醫院開爭的同樣勝利，這根本是社區居民和各團體同心協力的成果。

在對達美·紐英倫醫院奮鬥歷史內，華埠前途的談判在一年多前才逐漸開始，在（八月三十日）的社區大會內，中華公所亦表明同意和其他華埠團體共同合作，為華埠爭取利益的立場，但這協議有如華埠達到一個階段，因為在這長期爭議中，最重要的仍是華埠居民和各團體能齊心合力共同為華埠前途着想為首。

華埠能統一反對達美醫院，是一個重要的開端和成果，但我們還需緊記及不能抹煞市民會付出的代價和努力。因此在未來的日子，我們還需市民的團結與合作，去繼續為華埠爭取更大的利益和成就，亦是直接幫助市民本身的福利和提供更好的未來。

八三年慶中秋燈謎

今年慶中秋燈謎共一百題，由張建勳、蘇天佑、朱紹昌、陳仕瓚和本分頭創作、收集及整理。猜迷從十二時至下午五時，猜者先後猜中九十三題，餘下七題最後揭曉。

今年參加猜謎的人多而踴躍，有的人從始至終都未離過場，可見燈謎是群眾所喜愛的文娛節目，有的人要求將謎語及謎底同時印發，特借

版編輯分期發表，以供愛好者猜玩，並對某些難題理解之題作一淺注。

第十題四位詩人，其中三人名是諧音格。賈島（假倒），李白（裏白），潘閏（擠浪）。

第二十題長春，其中首句「關公顯聖在晴空」暗隱一個長字，並引出第二句（關公字雲長，晴空，自然無雲，剩一長字），第二句明示一個長字（張字折子弓），第三句，項羽殺了虞姬，又渡了烏騾（馬），成了獨夫，即夫（一夫），第四句：古代有位猛將名魯陽與敵人戰至太陽落了，他用戟指着太陽一揮，太陽又回到正中，如是三次。第三、四句合成個春字。第三十七至四十題，是桃花園記（晉代陶淵明作）中的句段，其中三十九題迷底「何進」用「徐妃格」拆成「人可進」（才通人）。第四十題「關平」的關字作動詞，即鎖、圍之意，關平即關鎖着一個平原。

1 千鎚百鑿出深山，烈火焚燒若等閒，碎骨粉身何足懼，要留清白在人間。猜一物

2 思想溝通不必言，能寫能算也能傳，命運唯憑君擺佈，千里姻緣一線牽。猜一物

3 仰口把物吞，肚響屁揚塵，立地形如兔，疴尿可養人。猜一物

4 看時山有色，聽處水無聲，春去花還在，人來鳥不驚。猜一物

5 雲破月來花弄影。猜一漢字

6 二十四橋明月夜。猜一漢字

7 半放紅梅。猜一漢字

8 曹孟德下江南徒勞無功，龐士元獻連環引出臥龍，劉皇叔征東吳丟了王位，趙子龍長坂坡救小主公。猜一漢字

9 黃河之水接天，人云我云是口傳，又說嫦娥嫌寂寞，要到人間結俗緣。猜一漢字

10 佳人半醉索人扶，露出胸前似玉膚，走入帳中尋不見，任他風雨滿江湖。猜四位詩人名

11 世事悠悠無了期，一生好夢總由伊，縱然金玉如山積，不及蟾宮折桂枝。猜四漢字

12 幾處宮燈掛粉牆，人人癡立暗思量，秀才風味真堪笑，贈彩無非紙半張。猜一種遊戲

13 張生醉臥在書房，驚鴻小姐上牙床，金釵耳環為表記，夫人知道烤紅娘。猜四漢字

14 待月西廂一寺空，文弱張生躲到東，崔鶯失了佳期會，枉廢紅娘一翻工。猜一漢字

15 大聖醉闖兜率宮，老君煉丹在其中，猜廣東一縣名

16 雷神行令用火鞭，六出巡雪滿天，猜廣東一縣名

17 四山四面圍，四口四對齊，十王中央立，兩日互相擠。猜一漢字

18 頭梳兩個髻，申戌間出世，脚無二寸長，要想當皇帝。猜一漢字

19 擬絕天驕拔漢旌。猜一美國地名

20 關公顯聖在晴空，張飛一怒折了弓，項羽殺姬還渡馬，魯陽揮戈指地中。猜大陸地名

波城詩壇

詩鐘（聯題：中秋，鶴頂格）

朱紹昌

1 中外人人慶月滿，秋郊夜夜望雲平
2 中天月滿，誰能把酒臨風
話珠海波光，秦淮漁火
秋野雲平，我欲乘風歸去
賞三淮桂子，十里荷花

丁錫齊

1 中庭月色好，秋野風光妍
2 中天月印寒潭水，秋嶺烟籠紫陌沙
3 中年渡中秋，忍拋舊業故園
作客他鄉，味微子卿牧殺
王燦登樓，半縷離懷牽萬里。
秋節瞻秋日，寧守新營近產
謀生異域，戲通季子仕秦
陶朱殖貨，千人聯感證一心。

21 慣聽黎園子弟聲，不識旗槍與弓箭
太陽能。猜一現代國名

22 粉蝶兒分飛去矣，怨情郎已成灰
這殘年人將去了，那陽關易去難回。猜一漢字

23 當日見你有情義，如今捨我去從人
留下一點無情淚，底事總由看銀。猜一漢字

24 一月又一月，二月共一邊，上有美良田，下有長流川，一家共六口，兩口不團圓。猜一漢字

25 是上却不上，是下却不下，他要他為王，天除他為大。猜一漢字

26 子路曰是也，曾子曰非也，二人問於孔子，孔子曰：直在其中，是也。今直不在其中，非也。猜一漢字

27 日出林間旦復旦，未見一人有翎冠（捲簾格）猜華埠人名一

28 半牆斜月十分低。猜一漢字

29 春雨綿綿妻獨宿。猜一漢字

31 帝島無力抗元兵，崖門撤退奔前程
猜一大陸地名

32 弓劍懸腰箭插囊，凜凜威風一丈夫
猜一大陸地名

33 香遠益清徑空通，觀音菩薩坐其中
猜一台灣地名

34 你方唱罷我登場，反認他鄉作故鄉
猜一台灣地名

35 兩翅張開去遨遊，跡遍五湖並九州
萬頃良田我也管，狀元及第必登頭。猜一漢字

36 四面不通風，十字在其中，有口不說話，人道他耳聾。猜一漢字

37 山有小口，彷彿若有光。猜一漢字

38 便捨船，從口入。猜宋代一人名

39 初極狹，才通人。猜三國一人名

40 復行數十步，豁然開朗，阡陌交通，屋舍儼然，有良田，美池，桑竹之屬。猜三國一人名

41 向人述說產業豐，阡陌縱橫處處通
金滿櫥箱銀滿庫，堪比陶朱與石崇。猜一漢字

七律 何兆楠

步朱紹昌天涯重午原韵

吊屈龍舟盪綠波，堪嗟人事兩蹉跎
愁雲當日籠三楚，騷雅於今徹九歌
道入微時關世運，詩題端午積年多
懷沙哀郢章重讀，天厄孤忠涕淚沱

對月十二吟 羅義成

（五絕，青年戀詩）

(1) 金烏西墜早，玉兔東升遲，
撲面秋風冷，海天萬物悲。
(2) 明月當空懸，愁人思故鄉，
寄語無處訴，片影推私憐。
(3) 明月空情思，伊人豈有心，
東風未入面，空教高人吟。
(4) 月色暗稍微，宇宙入非非，
何來癡呆客，風寒不著衣。
(5) 月色暗稍微，癡然怨惠風，
護花心不力，不逐黑魔翁。
(6) 嫦娥遭厄運，黑煞襲蟾宮。
深盼東夷使，驅妖輔玉龍。

秋

羅義成

（嵌字七絕，答和戀詩）

晚鳥歸巢秋色暉，秋風薰得遊人醉，
牧童歡唱秋收肥，秋色惹人倍思維，
麗人共沐秋風裡，秋聲留長伴作伴，
但還紅霞秋勿歸，秋聲唱和永相隨。

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因篇幅所限分兩期刊登，請讀者留意。

丁錫齊

42 父母雙安家事和，生意興隆獲利多
筆底生花文才進，大登科后小登科
猜華埠一商號名

43 他有二十位哥哥。猜一漢字

44 十哥牽個仔，八嫂娶來爭，人判十哥仔，實係八嫂生。猜一漢字

45 一點一畫長，擔梯上屋樑，等到十月十，太陰對太陽。猜一漢字

46 月字去了一企。猜一漢字

47 問君還有幾多？與爾同銷萬古。猜一漢字

48 倚闌干東君去也，桃花間紅日西沉
閃多嬌情人不見，悶淹淹笑語無心。猜一漢字

49 懸弧令旦（捲簾格）。猜一漢字

50 觀音娘娘的家鄉。猜廣東一縣名

切身利害欄 之五

中華耆英會 鍾倫納博士

一、錢

甲、補助金 S.S.I.，從今年七月開始，申請補助金的收入限額已提高。單身者月入少於四百五十三元，資財(例如存款和股票，但自己住的房子不計算在內)總值低於一千五百元；夫婦同住者月入少於六百七十八元，資財少於二千二百五十元的，都可以申請。

乙、社會保障金 Social Security

：本來有法律規定，社會保障金的數額，應隨生活指數上漲而調整。可是今年情況特殊，國會特准延期至八四年一月才調整，是以迄今金額上漲，至明年一月才有百分之三點五增率。

高收入者應留意，一九八四年開始，社會保障金也非完全免稅的了。單身者其社會保障金之半數，加上其他利息後，若超過二萬五千元一年的，皆須報稅。夫婦社會保障金之半，加上其他收入後，超過三萬二千元的亦然。

二、法

甲、子女可能要付父母的療養院費：在雷根總統主政下，很多醫藥補助都開始削減。據聯邦衛生署宣佈，各州政府現土可以自由決定：是否要求子女分擔父母的療養院費用。麻省州政府目前說無此打算。不能忘記的是，一九七七年時麻省的確有人醞釀這項要求。此後發展，值得密切注視。

乙、『監護人』Conservatorship 和『保護人』Guardianship

當老人家用智力衰退或神智不健全而失去作出明智決策時，受家的可能不止老人自己，還可能給家人帶來不必要的糾紛或煩惱。因此，家人不妨考慮採取以下法律程序，以防患未然。第一種是『監護人』，向法院申請代管老人的財政。老人仍可在其他場合自作主意。倘情況更差，若任由自作決定，會造成大損害時，應請醫生發出『精神不健全』的證明，向法院申請派一人作老人的『保護人』，以接管老人的財產和其他決策權。由於這些措施涉及很多法律手續，適宜

找律師幫忙，手續費約三百元，無力負擔者可找『義務律師』Voluntary Law Project。若無法找到合適入選當『監護人』或『保護人』，可以找一間叫『保護人機構』Guardianship Inc. 的機構協助。

三、醫 聽覺失聰

由於耳病、噪音、營養失調、服食了影響聽覺的抗生素、高血壓、血管硬化或心臟病等各種原因，六十歲以上的老人中，四分之一會明顯地失聰。最普遍的情況，是聽不到頻率偏高的音節。為了避免聽覺惡化，應該控制血壓、改善營養，必要時還得借助助聽器(俗稱『耳機』)。

使用耳機要有耐性。初帶時不宜隨意調整音量，否則難以適應，一般要壹兩個月之久才可習慣。平時要保持耳機乾淨，不能放在過熱的地方，用風筒吹乾頭髮時，應先把耳機除下。

購買耳機最好先找醫生或耳科專家檢驗清楚。有些售賣耳機的商店豁免醫生證明書。雖然省錢，却不一定可靠，有些耳機商務，願意給您一段試帶時期，不合意時可免費調整，購買時可問明價格是否包括耳機和其他服務費用、電池多貴、可用多久等。

四、食 選購生果

唐人喜歡『夠鑊氣』的食物，對一般生冷食法不太熱衷，因而失却很多西式風味，就以『沙律』來說，便『走雞』不少。如果仍未習慣生食，可從生果沙律開始。如果不願拌入『酸奶』YOGURT 和『茅屋芝士』COTTAGE CHEESE，不妨先試試凍果餅乾硬芝士，試試凍果湯和凍果汁。吃膩了冬天和春天的橙、蕉、和蘋果，夏秋之間宜多嚐梅、桃、草莓、和蜜瓜。后者合適時，大件夾好味。這裡介紹一些選購『貼士』：可先查看資料。每星期三英文報紙中『食物欄』中，找出美國農業部列出最低買的生果，也可比較各超級市場的廣告。唐人喜歡到『大街市』

Haymarket 去，那裡價錢也參差，可以先巡視一周才下手。2. 若決定了買大件的瓜果，不單要看價錢，還應留意找最合您家人食量的，買了太大的，切開了，食不完，容易壞。3. 購生果時，不喜歡的，不要用力捏用力擲，弄壞了生果，遲早漲價，到頭來自己也受影響。在『大街市』若如此，小販會很不客氣地罵人的。4. 很熟的生果，有時會減價，不過，除非立即食，不買為宜，生果熟了，要雪藏，以減緩熟爛速度。5. 很多生果買時還生硬，買回家後要等數天才可食。想早點熟，可以把它們放在一起，把一些不大相干的表皮撕破，例如把連着幾根香蕉的『柄』部撕裂，咬開了的生果，即使未熟，難以入口，也難久留，可以燉熟來吃。

五、住

甲、家務助理：為了避免過早住院，政府願意向行動不便者提供家務助理，凡年屆六十或以上，單身月入七百零五元以下，夫婦月入九百廿二元以下者，都可以申請家務助理。

乙、水電費：

如果府上所有住客都年屆六十五或以上，即使欠賬，公共事業若無政府同意，不能停止供水供電。水務局會通容您們分期付款，波士頓愛迪生電力公司則可代安排您的親友代付。

六、行 出國

如果行動方便，到各地走走或探親，該是賞心樂事，但領有補助金、糧食券、醫藥援助者得當心，出國旅行，是會影響金額甚至申請資格的。

出國旅行的廣告很多，華語導遊也不少，旅行社費用也不致太貴，讓它們安排一切，當然最方便，若是自己辦理，得注意申請證件所需時間，各地不同，由即日到數星期不等，未入籍的還須申請回美證，約六至八星期之久，大體來說，如果有計劃，是沒什麼困難的。

七、娛樂

科學博物院從九月廿一日至十月底期間，推出一項『老人感官變化』的展覽，這項展覽由聞名的賓州大學醫

下接第七版

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遺失

本人於八月卅一日在華盛頓街 FAYVA'S 鞋店遺失一條編金手鐲一具有紀念價值一如有發現請於早上八時半至下午四時半電 Lillian 女士電話 574-2119 備有報酬

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牛頓中文學校開學

牛頓中文學校將於九月十八日(星期日)開學,當天下午二時至三時半註冊,註冊完畢即正式上課,該校地址在牛頓市(Newton)窩納街 Walnut St. 的

Day Junior High School

牛頓中文學校創校於一九五九年,為新格蘭地區最老的中文學校之一,目前有幼稚園小班(三歲以上)至六年級,一共十二班,另設有成人班一班,無須具備任何條件,人人可學,上課時間為每星期日下午二時至四時半,該校今年負責人為:校長:沈維強,副校長:劉小君,秘書:周正雄,財務:徐慧芬。

牛頓中文學校是一個非營利的組織致力於中國語言、文化及藝術的教學,增加學生對中國傳統的瞭解與認識,去年該校有八十多位學生,來自很多波士頓郊區的城鎮。

牛頓中文學校歡迎在波士頓近郊的家庭能在九月十八日為子女們報名註冊,如有疑問,可向校長沈維強詢問,電話是四四九—二六九四(晚間)或寫信到: Newton Chinese Language School, P.O. Box 142 Newton Center, MA 02159

幼稚園學前測試

波士頓公立學校委員會宣佈新法令規定所有首次進入公立學校幼稚園的兒童均需要經過視力、聽力、語言及運動機能發展的各項測試。請家長與所分派的學校聯絡。在九月六日與十六日之間做好各種測試為要。詳情請詢 Ian Forman, 726-6200

博物館秋季課程

美中貿易歷史博物館秋季已安排了一系列有關中國工藝文化的課程。九月廿二日至十一月三日,晚上七時至九時,由史密斯女士教授東方地毯製造方法。用 Punch Needle

技巧採用中國式樣,製造羊毛地毯。學費五十五元,博物館會員收費四十五元。

九月十五日至十一月十日每星期四則設有太極拳班,由 Eugene Lin 師傅教授。學費分會員四十五元,非會員五十元。另外博物館還設有中文班,詳細情形請向美中貿易博物館直接查詢,電話:六九六—一八五,地址: 215 Adams Street, Milton MA 02186

公立圖書館

恢復週日開放

波士頓公立圖書館之中央圖書室已於九月十一日恢復週日之開放時間,由下午二點至六點,開放時間一直保持至明年五月廿七日止。

除了印刷部門,稀有書本及手抄稿部門,其餘各部門均開放供市民使用。公立圖書館位於坎培利廣場 Copley Square

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一向熱心服務於華埠房屋小組的黃碧霞小姐,因暫回紐約繼續深造,現由李真美任行政主任,李金潤任副主任,如各位有任何與房屋有關的問題(除申請房屋和找柏文)可親臨渥街三十四號三樓或電:四五一—六七一一,李真美小姐或李太均可,辦公時間:星期一、三、五中午十二時至下午六時。除此時間外,請另外預約。

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華埠房屋小組係免稅組織,所以不能以該會名義公開支持任何市政府

候選人。但最近華埠房屋小組之成員却各以個人名義宣佈支持馬雲京為波城市長。據成員表示馬雲京一向非常支持房屋小組的行動,除了參加一次抗議興建塔美士營養研究中心之遊行外,並出席數次房屋小組會議,提供了建設性的意見。房屋小組成員並認為馬雲京主張執行租金管制法令,限制改建公寓,對社區發展及政權分立主張等政見,在在有利於華埠內大部份中低收入民眾及市區之受薪市民。房屋小組成員並繼續表示馬雲京首先推介「波市工作由波市區民升任」的計劃,主張本市百分之五十之建築工作必需由本市區民擔任,而其中百分之廿五必需是少數民族,百分之十為婦女。另外,據稱馬雲京亦提倡市政府執行分區代表方案使少數族裔能有較多機會出任市議員及公校委員會之職位。另一華埠社團「華人前進會」已於六月份投票通過支持馬雲京競選市長一職。

「中秋月圓,陳果仁案未完」

陳果仁案波士頓區

臨時委員會

近來在波士頓地區,亞裔人士受到因種族歧視挑起的人身侵犯,似乎又有復興之勢。自從數年前譚氏兄弟被毆,兇徒被繩之以法以來,零星的挑釁和侵犯,還是連綿不斷。數週前一家越南人士被毆門殘殺事件,僅是不少事件中比較吶喊的一宗而已。這件事件發生後,電視台訪問鄰居少年為何對亞洲人不滿,他們公然說:「不為什麼,只因他們是『唐人』」

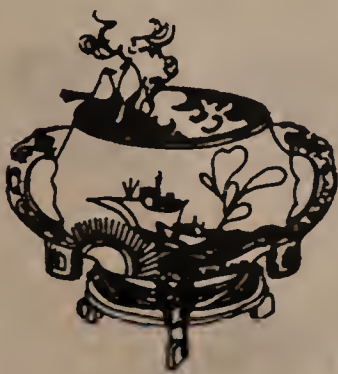
Chuck 似乎有些不良少年是把越南人當唐人來欺負的。可惜的是很多唐人沒聽到這段訪問,唐人也未能組織起來,有長遠計劃地針對這類切身利害事件。也許正是在這類無能無為的氣氛姑息之下,陳果仁命案也會發生,而且兇手在殺人罪名成立後,連一天牢獄也不用坐,如果閣下喜歡找少數民族麻煩,大機會會揀這些挨打挨殺也不作聲的「黃臉佬」下手吧!

陳果仁是臨結婚前一晚,因被誤認作日本人而生糾紛,繼而被蓄意謀殺的,作證的有警察、命案現場目擊證人,和被兇手收買追蹤陳果仁的黑

章文晉大使訪波市



。到會僑界代表包括美華主席李耀枝、華人前進會李素影、中美人民友誼協會松板及清華同學會胡元春。翌日下午二時章大使偕夫人親訪華埠洪門致公堂。章大使表示此次到波市主要是增進中美兩國友誼及慰問本市僑胞。隨後在四海餐廳敘餐。章大使於十八日結速此次訪問。圖為章文晉大使與美華協會主席李耀枝攝於十六日晚宴席上。



人,在如此證據確鑿的情況下,兇手竟然只被控過失殺人,輕判三千元,不用坐牢,難道亞洲人一命只值三千? 美國人不滿亞裔者大有人在,他們中有些有親友在越戰、韓戰、或二次大戰中被亞洲人殺掉,有些有親友在汽車和鋼鐵業工作的被裁員,有些純粹屬無知或偏見。可是他們無法從外貌中分辨誰是唐人、誰是日本人、誰是韓人,一旦找亞洲人麻煩,唐人便難免當災!何況唐人本身受歧視的事實亦史不絕書,我們又怎能不警惕振奮呢!

今年五月開始,波士頓有幾個團體曾經做了一點東西,紐英崙中華公所,呼籲華人正視此事;大波士頓區中華文化協會發動了寫信運動,投遞了千多封信左底特律、密支根、和聯邦政府各有關部門,這兩機構並跟全美華協、美華協會、和舢舨月刊合編了一份特刊。到了八月,更多人對此事關注起來,成立了一個「陳果仁



市府出售停車場款項

興建屋宇重修學校

懷特市長宣佈，市政中心之停車場將出售用作興建中下收入之政府屋宇，以及重修拉丁學校及為拉丁學院成立永久校舍之用。出售停車場將為市府帶來二千零五十萬之進帳及每年大約一百萬元之稅收。

市長並說，出售上述之停車場只是計劃的一部份，其他政府物業將會在短期內陸續推出發售，並且保證所得之利潤將會與廣大市民分享。Killy街 Fort Hill 廣場及 St. James 路這三處停車場是市府出售物業的下一步計劃。照估計五百萬至一千萬元將用作低收入之政府屋宇一千五百萬至三千四百萬元將用作重建拉丁學校之用。

為了有效地完成以上之計劃，市府已經籌設一個波士頓房屋發展信託公司 Boston Housing Development Trust。該公司將會提供貸款予低收入之人士，基金將會由管理委員會負責處理，而委員會的成員是由市政府及波士頓房屋協會會員組成。

至於改建之拉丁學校，主要是增設體育運動之場地，及該校缺少之教材及設備。

按照估計，如果四個停車場全部出售，市府可得三千五百萬至六千萬之售價，除去一千萬元之債項外，可獲純利二千萬到四千五百萬之進帳。

這是市府對低收入屋宇建設一系列措施的最遲一項宣佈，本年二月亞靈頓/赫特爾 ARINGTON/HARTLEY 計劃，進貢六千萬予波士頓房屋協會（一個公私合營而專門提供住屋予中下層收入的人士的機構）。

上月一個一千三百萬元之低收入房屋計劃在 Rowes 及 Eosters Wharf 在波士頓沿海區正在興建中。BPA 負責人 Robert J. Ryan 謂承造商會與市府定約每年予市府一

百萬元之地稅，而市府將會用五千萬元作興建低收入房屋之用。至於低收入之少數民族，市府亦特別在各社區增設廉價住屋，懷特市長還強調，市府將會盡最大的努力務使這些計劃能付諸實現，其他有關於房屋計劃的消息將會在未來六個月內公佈。

建築工人資料中心

請往昆士社校登記

波士頓社區發展及就業協會 Neighborhood Development & Employment Agency 宣佈所有本市之建築工人速往該署登記，成立建築技術資料中心。

該署規定凡由市府招商的建築工程，承建商須在本市招聘百分之五十之建築工人。

就業署會對僱主提供有關各技工之資料及幫助僱主找尋適當的僱員，從而達到就業互助的目的。

市區發展及就業協助署 (NDEA) 負責人保羅哥根先生說：「為了增加波士頓市民就業的機會，資料中心無疑是一個介乎建築商與建築工人之媒介，它的成立，使彼此有更深刻的了解和認識，對僱主和僱員都有比

益」。哥根同時又指出：「現在大約有百分之卅一的市府工地合約的職位是落在波士頓居民手上，希望這個資料中心會將比例提高。

有經驗之在職或失業建築工人請速往接受登記，中國城的居民請到昆士社區學校領取登記表格。地址電話

885 Washington St., Boston

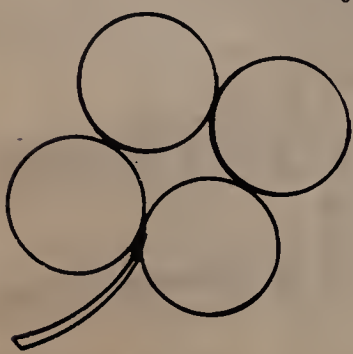
MA, Gale, 720-4300



圖為李主席於會賓樓晚宴時所攝。(左生者)

台灣省友好訪問團

中華民國台灣省主席李登輝博士伉儷率領一行省府專員共十一人於八月十五日抵波士頓訪問。李氏一行首先拜會了紐英倫李氏公所，繼以到訪中華公所。當晚七時假會賓樓由中華民國北美事務協調處駐波士頓辦事處設宴歡迎省政人員訪問團。首先由辦事處林水吉處長向二百餘位來賓致詞，包括留學生、專業人員及社團領袖在內的熱鬧場面。繼而李主席致詞，由朱自律先生用粵語翻譯。李主席首先傳達蔣總統對僑胞的慰問，並表示此行的目的有二：一為增強台灣省與美國各姊妹州之聯繫，並將為新的姊妹州簽約。二為訪問僑社並讓僑胞多了解國內情形。李主席稱歡迎僑胞、學人對政府提出批評及建設性的建議。



坎培利場所

設職業介紹處

坎培利場所職業介紹處 (Copley Place Employment Office) 於八月正式成立，為經濟不好的波士頓居民在坎培利場所內的各商號尋覓適當的職位。此職業介紹處由社區發展及就業協助處 (NDEA) 派遣五名職業專員負責向申請職業之人士進行首次之面談，了解求職人士之履歷、技能、興趣及有關之背景，這些個人資料存放在職業介紹室，將與各職位空缺要求之資料配對尋找適當的人選就業。

坎培利職業介紹室是由 NDEA 波士頓私人工業議會 Boston Private Industry Council

坎培利場所發展商及都市投資發展公司所聯合創辦，辦公室位於 100 Clarendon Street，辦公時間為星期一至星期五，上午九點至下午五點。

車牌數字以〇結尾

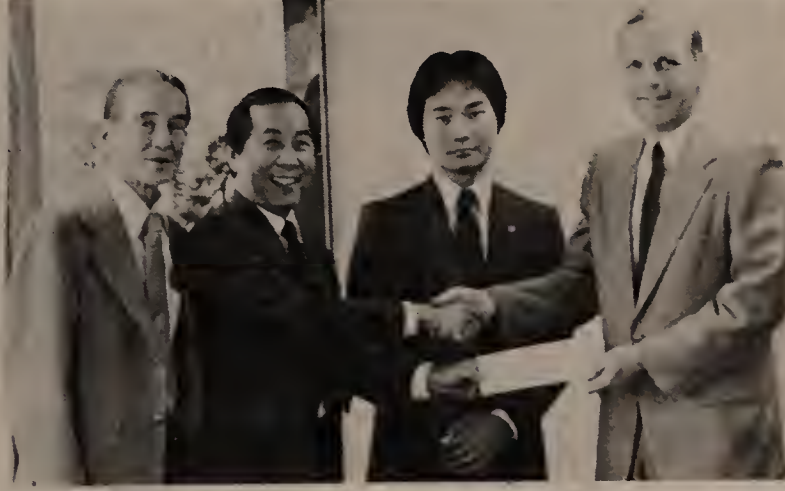
應於十月檢查汽車

波士頓汽車持有者應注意凡是車牌最後一號碼是〇字，請於十月份將車子開往特定的車房做檢查。這項車輛檢查維護計劃 Motor Vehicle Inspection/Maintenance Program I/M 已實施有時，車主以車牌最後數字為準以斷定前往檢查車輛的月份，請向有關單位查詢詳情，免費電話一八〇〇—四六一〇四六。

恢復用中文考駕照

麻省車輛登記處處長麥奇已經通過恢復中文駕駛執照考試。參考者應該在登記考試時預先通知登記處的工人員要求用中文考試。

駕駛執照的考試包括有十項選擇題，試題與交通及駕駛條例有關。合格分數為七十分以上，有關人員正在修改及翻譯駕駛規則手冊中。麥奇處長表示恢復中文駕駛執照考試有助新移民考取駕駛執照，好讓他們適應新生活及有利於經濟及其他發展機會。



所物銀行將捐獻二萬五千元於中華公所重建基金，日前所物華埠分行經理先將一萬二千五百元交予華埠主席陳毓璇。

紐約華埠反建大廈

認帶來不良影響

紐約「亞裔法律及教育基金」Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund 於八月十六日宣佈以法律行動阻止紐約市華埠第一所豪華樓宇——亨利街大廈 Henry Street Tower 的興建。由「華人職工協會」(包括華埠餐飲及車衣從業員) Chinese Staff & Workers Association，紐約華埠歷史計劃組及數名與亨利街

大廈建址近鄰而居的民眾一齊組成了控方成員。這項價值七百萬元的大廈工程預算蓋廿一層租賃柏文，其中包括出售式的公寓八十七個單位，每單位售價在五十萬元以上。大廈預定建於亨利街及市場街交界之轉角處，被列入為曼哈頓橋特區。此項建樓計劃之發展商是「亨利街股東團」Henry Street Partners

此項告訴案控告市府違反「州府環境品質檢討法」State Environmental Quality Review Act. 就亨利街大廈計劃未進行適當的環境影響調查。

控方稱亨利街大廈將為附近社區帶來不良影響，如地價及房租會隨之暴漲，增加人口於原本密度已相當高的社區，並且廿一層之大廈會蓋過了數處紐約市內著名的陸標建築，包括華人第一長老會教堂建築。控方並指出華埠目前需要的是居民經濟能力所及的住屋。

訴訟內容並表示市府非法接納發展商捐贈的五十萬元款項以換取在亨利街建豪華住屋的許可。據稱市府與發展商所簽定的契約上聲明此五十萬元是用於「特別區域內重建或補助中低收入住宅之用」。

控方表示市府沒有於公聽會前向有關社團，居民宣佈公聽會之日期時間，以致社區居民無法依期參予討論如何使用此筆款項。況且，控方更指出，市府對五十萬元之使用細節還未作出任何決定。紐約市府當局曾被指責「出售」特別土地分區使用權利予發展商興建豪華住宅，而發展商所承諾捐獻市府運用的款項却每每置於市府控制內久不動用。此案控方向法院要求將亨利街大廈計劃暫停，直至市府及發展商雙方都依法讓社區參予為止。

支持舢舨月刊

柏瑪

· 增加日夜班的步行巡邏警員以促使區民與警方間的關係更密切。
· 少年犯入獄後，但當他再次觸犯法律時便應以成人犯起訴。
· 將少年罪犯或滋事者送往感化學校。
· 在公共服務部門設立工作計劃。
· 失業是導致年輕人犯罪主因，只有更多就業機會才能解決問題。

泰勒

「防止罪案計劃」主任的經驗而言，我深信居民與警方保持良好關係的重要性。我支持增加社區步行巡邏警員。亦贊成警員以小組分派方式，每組每次負責巡邏同一區域。我更希望市民能組成自助巡邏隊式其他防止罪案措施以配合警方撲滅罪案。

四街道 (廿五%)

· 本社區街道甚為髒亂破爛，有時甚至臭氣薰天，極需要加強清潔修補，並多設垃圾桶。

希斯

· 我在南端居住時獲得的經驗是清潔的街道能阻止罪案和破壞行動，因為人的行為與其居住環境有密切的關係，何況清潔的市容能使市民引以為傲。市府應與任何欲改進環境的社區充份合作。並應該增加清潔街道的人員。

占佳利

· 清潔的街道是市府應該保證提供的基本服務之一。尤以華埠而言，因餐館林立更需要時常清潔街道，我並非支持多設垃圾桶於社區內，以防止髒亂。

五泊車 (廿二%)

· 華埠南灣實在缺少泊車位，不單區民本身難以覓得一合

法泊車位，就連華埠的顧客、遊客都因車位難求而對華埠望而却步，使華埠商人損失不少做生意的機會。

· 以車位如此缺少而言，交通警察仍然巡邏開罰單頻頻，以及罰款的數目太高，均為不公平、不合理的措施。

希斯

· 在我們這個高人口密度的社區內，再加上附近的中小型商號公司，想要泊車真是困難。在南端，情況一樣，我們正在設法使居民及商號客戶都能獲得方便的停車位。我認為泊車問題之所以發生是因為公共運輸系統的糟糕情況。如果市民能有一方便、舒適、安全、價錢合理的方法入城，相信很多在市區工作、購物的市民會將車留在家里。

占佳利

· 這是一項很難解決的問題。我非常關心區民感覺違規停車罰款太高的問題。採取社區居民泊車方式 RESIDENCY PARKING 可能可以解決部份問題。但亦有可能造成餐館客戶車位不敷的現象。我將會與居民、社區領袖及商人共同研討解決這個問題。



泰勒：生於波市南區現年卅五歲，哈佛大學碩士學位。任職波士頓南區社區房屋(八〇—八三年)；Condon社校主任(七五—七九年)等。

(六)市區發展及公共機構的擴張 (十七%)

· 市區發展與大機構不斷的擴張，華埠南灣處於兩者的夾縫中，却沒有因此獲益。區民極希望這兩股力量能與社區發展取得一平衡發展方策。應該徹底取消風化區，使華埠能往華盛頓街方向發展。

希斯

· 我對於在本區內無控制式的機構擴張非常關注。任何社區內的發展或擴張必需適合於該受影響之社區，並一定要獲得社區居民之同意。大機構亦應以實際行動去了解及解決居民所提出的問題。隨時準備更改發展計劃。另外，社區內的各項土地，商業發展都應提供該區之居民公平的就業機會。

占佳利

· 去年冬天，亞裔社區的居民邀請我參加抗議活動反對塔英士圖書館的建築計劃，我很榮幸的接納了邀請。我曾在兩度在該委員會前就此事對塔英士大學、紐英倫醫療中心及其他大企業部必需尊重社區的意願，如果大機構的發展計劃沒有獲得居民的同意，我將使用各種能力內的辦法制止其執行。我將全力支持華埠南灣社區取消「風化區」因為風化區已成本市之陰影。

柏瑪

· 改變土地使用分區管制法使更多商業能遷入本市；
· 加強執行政策要求本市一切建築計劃之僱員必需有一半以上為本市居民。
泰勒：華埠社區的發展計劃必需以解決區民所需為首要條件。我贊成任何市區發展都應成立市民查閱計劃的過程，以保持社區之品質，格調及平穩性獲得改進而不是減少。這個社區需要的是華埠發展全盤計劃而不是塔英士之全盤計劃。

(七)英文班 (十四%)

· 大部份本區區民的母語均不是英文，因此語言之隔閡居民無法找到適當的住屋或職業。傳統上的工作是餐館和車衣，兩者均不太需要英文能力便可升任，但鑒於較長的工作時間及微薄的薪酬使很多父母不能有更多時間陪伴子女，有人相信因為這種情形使不少華人家、社區甚至城市的架構在崩潰中。英文班報名等候入學的人數眾多反映出不少成人及難民迫切需要輔助學習英語以能早日適應此社會。

希斯

· 任何人有需要學習英文都理應很快捷方便的報名上課。如果聯邦、州、市府的基金不足夠，應該鼓勵各公司之僱主提供這種英文訓練課，以使很多有能力卻因英語能力不足而被迫選擇較低層之工作者能獲益。

占佳利

· 當我在華埠展開競選活動時，使我能親身體會到大部份居民都受到語言隔閡的限制。我極力支持社區學校，並將增加其經費，更會列明一筆款項專門給英語班。

泰勒

· 在處理成人教育方面我有超過十年以上的經驗，我是極力主張增加款項資助開辦教授基本技能及英文班，以免除報名昆士在學及其他英文班的學生漫長的等待，並應包括設立其他計劃，如房屋、托兒、保健等，以幫助區民適應環境文化。

府應保證這些少數民族的權利使用市府提供的服務及資源。市府並應承諾設立更多社會服務。

希斯：所有市政府所提供之服務都應因各人之需要而給予。在這個資源短缺的時代，所有人都應獲得公平享用的機會，而不能犧牲某些人的權利去滿足另一些人。

占佳利

· 不論是租賃或擁有自屋的市民都應享有同樣的市政府的各項服務。各項人類服務均由州或聯邦政府提供，如果這些服務是不足夠或分佈不公平的，我們必需採取行動解決此現象。



柏瑪

柏瑪：主張改進制雪及其他市府服務。應該安排年青人在暑假期間以及學期間放學後任公共服務工作崗位。

泰勒

· 市政府的服務應該設立於社區內以方便居民，更應任用社區居民於此種服務所內，就如同社區學校及社區醫療中心一樣。身為第二區之市議員，我將一定使所有華埠居民，不論是否擁有產業者，都知道並能用一切政府所提供之服務。

(九)長期承諾 (十一%)

· 本社區不希望選過後便被遺忘，並且希望當局能視本區為一獨立體系擁有不同的需要。
· 一向以來凡是任何與本區前途有關的方案，本區都沒有被列入為決議的對象之一，希望從今以後重視本區民衆的意見。

希斯

· 市府應該鼓勵區民多參於市府的工作，並且把各項太集中的市府服務，譬如警力平均分散。

占佳利

· 亞裔社區有權利對政客們抱着懷疑的態度，我們全都這樣。因為政客們常常不實踐他們競選時許下的諾言。我個人選擇出馬競選市議員一職是因為我要證實我任內一切會改觀。我將堅守我的原則承諾幫助市民，並設法了解及尊重第二區內的各種族文化。我非常慎重的思考過這份問卷，將我的見解方法寫下來。我向你們保證我是守諾言的人。兩年後當我再度競選連任市議員時，我知道我的政治前途都會在你們的手中。

泰勒：以我在第二區競選時的態度，我將會代表第二區市民說話。我將會聽取並重視華埠之需要及興趣。我身為社校主任的經驗告訴我市政府

市政府選舉恢復

分區劃分圖已更改

華埠南灣仍屬第二選區

波折重重的市政府選舉終於在「代表分區劃分方案」獲得更改後而決定將初選及大選日期分別延後至十月十一日及十一月十五日。備受爭議的「政治區域圖」經過現任市議員重新研究重劃後，改變並不多。

全市二百五十二個 Precincts

只有十個因用一九八〇年的人口統計數字而被調到別的選區內，亦即是若二萬多市民的原有屬選區被改變。華埠南灣所屬的第二選區並沒有太大改變，只少了 Ward 4 及 Precinct 5。

因市議會選區問題已獲得解決，本刊繼續刊登市議員候選人及公校委員會選舉的特稿。根據市府所提供的入口組合統計，有兩區域顯然聚集了最多亞洲及太平洋島嶼人士，因此舢舨只選了第二區——包括華埠南灣，及第九區——柯士頓，柏拉頓區做民意調查。

第二選區

市議員

特稿之二——競選第二區市議員一職。截止到本刊付印前，有六位人士已向市府登記成為正式候選人。其中有一位登記候選人安德信 ANDREW ANDERSON 因一直無法與其取得聯絡，所以未能參加本期特稿。另一位市議員候選人菲瑪多羅 M. J. FIMEDORO 雖然有意參予專稿，但因為所寄來之資料均沒有針對本刊所提出之問題作答，所以未加刊登。另外，史提

芬柏瑪先生亦因沒有一一作答，僅能將其已回答之部份刊登。

(一) 房屋 (六十九%)

華埠南灣呈現房屋極度短缺的現象，尤以中低收入住宅更為缺少。因為缺少房屋，物以稀為貴，導致房租不斷漲價使很多因為語言隔閡而必需居住華埠的家庭不勝負荷。

希斯 CHARLES HAYS

身為市議員，我將發展一套住屋的長程方案，以保護房客及屋主的權利。波市居民需要經濟能力所及之安全房屋，我將鼓勵更多努力導向增加中低收入住屋，並特別注意老年人及家庭之需要。我鼓勵非傳統置屋產者購屋的計劃——包括以售賣式公寓柏民 CO-OPS, HOME-STEERING, 及 SWEAT EQUITY 計劃等。我支持計劃改進公共房屋之安全。我鼓勵翻新已被空置卻亦堅固的現存房屋，更支持將現存非住宅屋宇改建為住宅屋宇。我向來很支持對發展新住屋方面的新建議主張，例如市議員寶寧

最近提出的建議——要求主要的市區商業發展計劃與新的房屋發展計劃合作。

占佳利 DAN KELLEY

我競選活動裏最重視的問題是缺少付合大眾經濟能力的房屋。我當選市議員後，第一件要解決的亦是這個問題。1 華埠南灣區域與別的社區不同，華人社區一直以來都缺少適當的土

地供其發展。我將與華埠社區之居民及團體領袖共同合作，採取多方進行式，謀求新計劃亦好好運用已遺忘的舊計劃，希望藉此找到一可行之計劃發展華埠。譬如在華埠的已廢棄的原有商業用樓宇可改建為低收入住宅。改建之經費可運用社區發展基金計劃 (CDBG) 每年撥於市府的聯邦分配款項。低收入住宅之租金補助則可與州或市府另外詳細安排。



希斯，生於一九三二年南端 SOUTH END，現年五十一歲。

柏瑪 STEPHEN PALMER。我主張為年長市民及殘障居民設立公共房屋。

泰勒 MICHAEL TAYLOR

對華埠第一區及波市所面臨的中低收入住屋短缺問題，我打算採取以下幾個步驟。

- 將市區土地發展商及需要房屋基金捐助的社區聯合起來，務求將公款及私人投資結合以興建新住屋；
- 設立一個強硬計劃防止空屋縱火事件；
- 市府必需加速收回空置物業以求增加重建利用廢置屋宇的計劃；
- 增加資金援助重建計劃；
- 擴充「租金管理方案」內所包含的受益房客範圍以求保護更多租戶客之權利；

我支持完全制止將租賃式柏文改建為售賣式柏文樓宇。

(二) 工作 (卅六%)

社區民衆失業率非常高，而且傳統華人的就業市場——餐館與工廠均已超過飽和點無法再容納更多的人。

私人和公家單位應該提供更多區民就業機會，並且設立職訓班以訓練輔導區民就業。

市府應該承諾僱用亞洲人出任市政府各階層的職位，並且應考慮亞裔人士出任市長指派的職位 Mayoral Appointments

，以及可作重要決議的高層單位如波市私人工業議會等 Boston Private Industry Council。

希斯

當我在波市南端長大時，附近都住著些社會上最低層的工人，我親身體會到他們工作漫長的時間卻領取最低的薪酬，而他們的僱主卻無視於這些工人的貧窮與無助。我從他們及我父母身上了解到一份工作能給與人自尊，提高個人自視及維持個人一份特別的尊嚴，而失去了工作就失去了這些。

我身為市議員後，第一件事是保證波市工作由波市居民勝任。目前波市有很多新的土地發展、重建、收復公共設施等計劃在進行中，我們必需要求這些發展重建計劃為波市居民保留一定的工作機會。第二區擁有大部份的市區零售店、銀行保險業、醫學中心大酒店餐館、輕、中型工業、船務及運輸公司和很多新設的高級技術公司等，我打算將這些工商業僱主與求職人士湊合在一起，務求增加更多工作機會。

占佳利

傳統上，亞裔社區人士似均局限於餐館及車衣工廠兩種工作上，雖然這兩方的工業都是可敬的，

但是亞裔社區內人才濟濟，應多向其他公、私機構發展。身為你們區域的市議員，我將做到。

- 運用我公職的能力保證亞裔社區在市府方面獲得公平錄用機會。
- 為區民謀求參予更多公、私機構舉辦之職訓計劃。
- 運用我身為薄金屬板工會會員及職員的身份，促使更多亞裔青年參予建築行業的學徒計劃。
- 在我的市議會職員內任用一名亞裔社區居民，以半日工作方式為社區服務。



占佳利，現年四十二歲。一九四〇年十月卅一日生於波市南區 SOUTH BOSTON，目前亦居於南區。職業是薄金屬片工作人員，隸屬第十七工會。

柏瑪：主張就業市場應有競爭性的制度。商業團體應與中學合作設立課程訓練學生有關技術、電腦及就業技能等。

泰勒

過去七年來，我一直感覺到失業與缺乏適當訓練使本市居民面臨很多就業問題。身為 CONDON 社的主任，我設立了與中學程度相等的課程及測驗中心，提供了一千人以上就業或升學的憑據。我很支持增加基金擴充職訓計劃。我將致力於使市區新的土地發展計劃切實做到多僱用本市居民的政策，並將撥發基金予社區商業行號以供擴展業務之用或開業之用，務求能因此帶來更多工作機會。

(三) 罪案、治安 (卅一%)

社區附近罪案頻繁，必需增加警員保護並加強執行法律。

社區區民、工作人員及商人均感到就近風化區 Combat Zone 不良的影響，尤其是晚間的娼妓營業更是到了肆無忌憚的地步，同時帶來了搶劫、偷竊及破壞等罪案。

希斯：在過去十年來，在我住的西廣東—孟甘穆利街 CANTON-MONTGOMERY 區域

內部設有區民街道巡邏隊。如果我巡邏時發現街上有麻煩便立刻吹哨子，鄰居們會立刻支援，同樣的鄰居巡邏吹哨子時我也立刻前往支援。非必要時，我們不直接與肇事者衝突，我們與警方合作，電召他們前來處理。就因這個區民巡邏隊，我們防止了不少事件，亦促成了不少逮捕。

我深信區民自組巡邏隊不只是為多幾個人站在街上站崗以防止可能發生之罪案，而是區民互助，互相關心的一種表示。雖然我們知道其中之危險性，但我們卻決定要為守法之區民帶來街道之治安。我相信其他社區亦可採取同樣自助方法。

占佳利

必需增加警察巡邏波市。三年前，我被選為「全市社區小組」的秘書，負責帶領市民反對關閉社區消防局與警察局，更反對此兩單位之裁員。我支持增加警力至三百人。我提議增加社區之步警巡邏，並贊成將「毒品小組」之警力擴張百分之三百。長久以來當局對「風化區」之不法活動均不聞不問。導至附近之華埠因市議員之疏忽而在治安方面付出了很大的代價。

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三 本刊篇幅公開，歡迎投稿與圖片，更歡迎讀者來函討論指教，稿件請

儘量包括中、英雙種文字，以減少翻譯工作。
四 在編者主理期間，本刊中文版將以公正、客觀之立場，多方就大波士頓區華裔社區各項時事、各僑團、組織之近展、文教訊息、時人動態與其他具有新聞性之消息作詳實的報導。以期維繫華裔訊息交流，共

謀華裔社區利益，並坦誠以文相論，推展中華文化傳統。
本刊歡迎華裔個人或團體於每月廿三日前賜稿。來稿以千字左右，具有新聞性為最佳。來稿請函寄或遞交惡士佛街十八號一樓華美福利會舢舨月刊收啟。

華埠與塔芙士終達成協議

談判小組修改八項要求

不再反對塔芙士四個發展計劃

華埠與塔芙士大學及紐英倫醫務中心之間爭執已久的社區發展及房屋問題已於近日達成令雙方滿意的協定。自從五月十七日市府土地使用分壓管制上訴委員會裁定將塔芙士之三項變更土地申請之公聽會延期五個月後，塔芙士與華埠新成立的談判小組展開了積極的磋商，針對華埠原本提出的八項要點及塔芙士之要求互相研討修改，終於達成初步協議。

八月卅日晚由談判小組在安良工商會禮堂召開一次社區會議，一方面向區民報告交涉的經過及成效，另一方面是聽取大眾的意見，務使最後談判的條件能廣泛反映社區的意願。出席之社團代表及區民約二百餘人，波士頓建局及甘乃迪議員辦公室均派代表前往會議。

當晚由中華公所主席陳毓旋主持並報告與塔芙士之初步協議：(一)有關彼此界限及塔芙士「遠期大計劃」，塔芙士應具誠意，在適當和合理的時間前透過中華公所向社區通知，徵取區民的意見。(二)位於哈羅街之樓宇，塔芙士有權收買，為協助華人房屋之需求，由大學及醫務中心共撥款六十萬，開一信託戶口，中華公所衡量需求，可取用該樓。

取之樓價為六十萬，中華不須付一毛，若樓價低於六十萬時，餘款歸中華公所，若樓價高於六十萬時，所超之數，由中華公所支付。六十萬元存放銀行之利息，亦歸中華。

(三)由塔芙士撥款十萬元，並與中華公所委派之一個華埠團體合作，開設職業訓練班，保證華人能進入醫務中心工作。(四)若達扶收購夏利臣街一百九十九號屋街卅四至卅六號，必須妥善安置原址之華人青年協會，昆士學校民衆議會及華埠房屋及土地小組。(五)對華人病人提供廿四小時傳譯服務。(六)為增加來自華埠及毗鄰之學生進入塔芙士大學，塔芙士將對這些人士提供特別協議及輔導。(七)由塔芙士撥款每年十萬元與中華公所由中華公所成立獎助學金委員會，甄選合格之華裔青年，以協助其進入塔芙士大學攻讀。(八)華埠團體，若有需要借用塔芙士之場地，塔芙士將與合作。

假如塔芙士能做到上面的八點，中華公所將答應其本身及屬下之團體，及遊說非其屬下之團體，在市府公聽塔芙士四個計劃時(即前述之「健康，科學，教育館」，「尼倫街十五號」，「尼倫街卅五號」，另加上「磁力反響影象館」)，不予反對。另一方面，塔芙士要求在市府批准這四個計劃後，始一一履行上述八項要求。

陳主席一再強調中華公所之各代表化了兩百多個小時研究策略及與塔芙士大學、紐英倫醫務中心開會商討。新組成的談判小組除了中華公所主席外，另有陳家驊、陳毓禮、陳迫立、陳鐵堅以及代表華埠房屋土地發展小組之李鳳儀及鄭繼良。陳鳳儀並重申華埠五大社團亦積極參與促使塔芙士與華埠代表切實商量之過程，這五大團體為：華人醫務中心、昆士學校社區議會、華人前進會、華埠房屋小組及華美福利會。

社區欣見華埠終於能因團結一致而為社區爭取到一次「勝利」。她強調廿年來首次能強迫塔芙士大學及醫務中心切實與華埠商討發展事項，而且首次由華埠而不是塔芙士提出條件及要求。此次事件更重要的是華埠南灣終於能自行擬定全盤發展計劃而不受制於外界之影響，而與塔芙士之間亦欣見鋪下了良好的溝通橋樑。李鳳儀並表示值得一提的是華埠小組派出的兩名代表能與中華公所之代表們「並肩而戰」，亦算是華埠各社團之間能充份合作併除已見為大家謀福利的一引證。

有人加許談判小組之努力及成效。中華主席向民衆表示如無人反對初步之協議則與塔芙士簽定合約，並預定九月十五日參加波士頓市重建局之公聽會，如一切順利則塔芙士可望於九月下旬由市府土地使用分壓管制部門發下執照興建「健康教育科學館」。當塔芙士獲得第一項建築執照後，中華公所馬上可領取廿萬元用作設立職訓班及獎學金。

①陳毓旋與紐英倫醫務中心代表可如施文安、威爾遜、及右側之十五號。②聖占士及聖安多尼停車場。③哈羅街之SSCN大樓。

